New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI—NO. 1839. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MURDERS, SUICIDES, &c.

A BLOODY RECORD.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN MULBERRY-STREET.

A Young Man Beaten to Death in a House of Prostitution.

Arrest of the Murderers—Coroner's Inquest.

[illegible]

The unfortunate young man died in a few hours afterwards.

A Coroner's jury was immediately summoned, and some witnesses examined, after which the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

Warrants for the arrest of Simon and other inmates of the house were promptly issued by Justice Grane, of Hoboken, and placed in the hands of Sergeant [illegible], of the Sixth Precinct of this City, who soon afterwards arrested Simon, Mrs. Mitchell and one of the girls of the house. Simon and the girl were locked up in the Station-house here. Mrs. Mitchell was taken to Hoboken.

Both the young men who were in company with Tompkins are badly cut, but their injuries are not serious.

[FROM OUR HOBOKEN REPORTER.]

The following is the account of the affair as furnished by our Hoboken Reporter:

On Saturday night, at about 12 o'clock, a fracas took place in the German drinking-place in the second story of No. 3 Mulberry-street, in the Sixth Ward of New-York, in which three young men from Hoboken, named Tompkins L. Tompkins—who was twenty-three years of age in October last—James [illegible], of about the same age, and Frazer W[illegible], nineteen years of age, were terribly beaten by the inmates of the place, which resulted in the death of Tompkins yesterday morning.

The drinking place referred to has been a notorious low den of prostitution, kept by a German named Louis Mitchell for a number of years past. The young men were "travelling about town," making calls in various places and stopped into this place about 11 o'clock. While there they became involved in a dispute and quarrel with some of the female inmates about drinks at the bar. Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the proprietor of the place, was attending the bar. There were two men and two girls present. Another man came into the room when the row commenced, and the three made a violent attack upon the young men. The assailants used slung-shots and clubs freely, and the three young men were beaten senseless and then thrown down the stairs into the street.

They soon recovered sufficiently from their blows and fight to make their way towards the Barclay-street Ferry, to Hoboken. They got separated, however, before leaving the place of the conflict, and young Tompkins was the first one of them that reached the ferry, which he succeeded in doing with aid and assistance, but he was covered with blood and was so weak that he could scarcely stand upon his feet. He then met Mr. Hemmenway, editor of the Hudson County Democrat, of Hoboken, to whom he related the circumstances under which he received his injuries. Mr. H. assisted him home to No. 11 Washington-terrace, Hoboken, upon reaching which young Tompkins was helpless and almost speechless. Physicians were at once called, who ascertained upon examination of his wounds, that his skull was fractured in two places, and that either of the injuries would have proved fatal. One of these fractures was upon his forehead, and the other upon one side of the head over the ear. He died at 4½ o'clock on Sunday morning.

Justice Morris K. Grane was notified, yesterday, of the occurrence, and proceeded at once to summon a Coroner's Jury to investigate the affair. The Jury is composed of the following citizens:

Richard D. Covert,	J. M. Kibby,	J. M. Stickler,
[illegible] Gaige,	James Stevenson,	Benj. S. Taylor,
Michael V. Banta,	James K. Brush,	Jas. T. Hatfield,
John Ireland,	Edwin R. Kirk,	John Bustan.

The investigation was conducted at the office of Justice Grane, in Washington street.

The testimony of Messrs. Webb and Frazer, who were in company with the deceased at the time he received his injuries was taken; also, that of Mr. Hemmenway, to whom he related the circumstances; and that of Drs. Julien and [illegible], who attended the deceased during his last hours.

The testimony is not published because, in the opinion of the acting Coroner, its publication would defeat the ends of justice. The substance of the testimony is, however, given here, so far as it relates to the manner in which he came to his death. The persons who assaulted him are known only by description.

After taking the above testimony, the inquest adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. During the intervening time, a *post mortem* examination will be held, and the testimony of the surgeons, together with any additional evidence which may come to light will then be taken.

Justice Grane issued warrants for the arrest of the parties (names unknown) who committed this murder. Constable Francis McDonough of Hoboken came over with those warrants last evening, and obtaining the assistance of Sergeant Hicks, who is in charge of the Sixth Precinct Police, they together with Sergeant Dickson, and officers Conant, Fuller, Green, G. W. Knight and McDougal, of the Sixth Precinct Police, repaired at about 7 o'clock to No. 3 Mulberry-street and arrested all whom they found in the place, viz: Mrs. Mitchell, Ferdinand Simon, the bar-keeper, and Theresa Marklin, a boarder. Simon and the girl were taken to the Sixth Precinct Station, where they were locked up; but Mrs. Mitchell, by some misunderstanding on the part of Sergeant Dickson, was taken to Hoboken.

The young men who were with Tompkins were badly beaten. After getting separated they went to the Hospital, where Webb got his wounds dressed. They then went to their homes in Hoboken, and were not aware of the fate of their associate until Sunday morning.

The funeral of the deceased will be attended on Wednesday morning next, and his remains will be taken to Tarrytown, his native place, for interment, by the 10 o'clock A. M. train, on the Hudson River Railroad, on that day.

GAMBLING AND MURDER.

A Shocking Tragedy at Navesink—A Man Killed in his Bed by one he had Beaten at Play—Our Coroner Connery holds an Inquest and gets a Verdict, though in New-Jersey.

Not in the City, where we have lately had murders so many, that they seemed like Banquo's phantoms, but at the quiet spot called Navesink, N. J., at the well known "Sea View House," the latest tragedy turns up.

On Saturday morning, shortly before 5 o'clock, the barkeeper of that hotel, Albert S. Moses, was stabbed in the throat by the book-keeper, James P. Donnelly. A female, employed in the house, named Ellen Hurly, met Moses in the hall, in a wildly excited state, with the blood streaming from his throat, which he was trying to staunch with his hands. She ran away in fear, and gave the alarm. When assistance was procured, and the injured man was taken back to his bed, he gave the following statement:

He had sat up the previous night, he said, gambling with Donnelly, of whom he had won nearly sixty dollars. This money he had taken to his room and deposited, together with other moneys belonging to the house, which he had received at the bar, between the mattresses of an unoccupied bed in an adjoining room, having a door communicating with his own chamber. Just about daylight he was awakened by a noise, but before he got thoroughly conscious, he received a blow in the throat from a sharp instrument. He started up and saw Donnelly rushing for the door. He jumped from his bed, ran along the passage, as before stated, and gave the alarm, with the blood pouring from the gash in his throat.

It would appear, from what has since come to light, that the money lost by Donnelly and won by Moses, was not the property of Donnelly, but was [illegible] to him on the previous night [illegible] hotel, and that this fact, when [illegible], would have proved his dishonesty. He therefore [illegible] the desperate resource of recovering it from Moses by robbing the latter while he was asleep. [illegible] into his throat. A dirk knife, which was known to have been in Donnelly's possession a few days since, [illegible] it in. The evidence [illegible] against Donnelly is very strong, as will be seen by the evidence taken before the Coroner, and who was none other than Coroner Connery. [illegible], Alderman Wilson, of the First Ward, accompanied him.

Of course, Coroner Connery has no jurisdiction in New-Jersey, but the way he came to preside at the inquest, on Saturday, was this: A guest at the hotel suggested that a Doctor should be sent for from New-York, as there was none to be found at Navesink, and he named Coroner Connery as being a skillful Doctor in such cases. Connery was immediately sent for, and nothing loth was he to come. First, he acted as surgeon, sewed the wound up, and tried to comfort the poor dying man. Then, as the regular New-Jersey Coroner was not forthcoming, he got up a volunteer Jury, and opened a Coroner's inquest, whose only informality was that it was without any legal worth. The wounded man gave his *ante-mortem* testimony, and expired almost immediately after. Coroner Connery furnishes the following report of the proceedings:

ANTE MORTEM INQUISITION.

Held over the body of Albert S. Moses, by Coroner Connery, of New-York, assisted by Alderman Wilson, of said City, and the following volunteer Jury:

James S. Morris, Paterson, N. J.
G. Wright, Highlands, N. J.
B. McLaughlin, Sea View House.
Francis Bough, Highlands, N. J.
Adolphus Bradford, New York.
John W. Sound, Florida, N. Y.

Albert S. Moses, (the dying man,) being duly sworn, says: I believe I am about to appear before my God, and I know that if I die with a lie staining my immortal soul, that it will be awful; I therefore charge James P. Donnelly with cutting my throat; I won money from him, and this sad result followed.

James P. Donnelly, being examined by a Juror, says—I live in Washington City; I have been in this house about three weeks and two days; I came here on the sixth day of July; I never saw Albert S. Moses until Wednesday; we were playing cards last evening; we had no quarrel; we parted about between eleven or twelve o'clock; I was called on this morning between five and six o'clock; I saw Moses at the head of the stairs; we had no words; he was bleeding; I ran down stairs; I won no money of Moses last night; I have won no money from him since he came to the house; I think I told Mr. Truesdale that deceased was bleeding; I think I also told Mr. Miller I had a dirk-knife a few days ago; I don't know where it is now.

Jules Barthold, sworn: I am cook in Sea View Hotel; knew deceased by sight; never saw him in company with Mr. Donnelly before this morning; I got up at five o'clock; was in the kitchen at half-past five; I saw Mr. Donnelly at twenty minutes before six this morning; I saw him in the yard before the kitchen windows; he picked up something and ran as if he were crazy; he at this time had a light coat and pantaloons on; I thought he went to the wash-room; he returned in about a quarter of an hour, passing by the kitchen; he then had changed his clothes; Ellen, the girl, came just then to the kitchen and said the barkeeper had cut his throat; I then went up stairs and saw deceased in the room with his throat cut; the Coroner was then in the room; I saw deceased make an effort to raise himself in the bed as if to get at Donnelly, who was also in the room; deceased seemed to indicate by his eyes as if Donnelly was the person who had cut his throat.

Ellen Hurly sworn: I am waiter in Sea View House; I saw deceased walking up and down the hall this morning about half past four o'clock; he was bleeding from the neck, and the blood was falling on the stair matting; he was rubbing his hands; I was frightened and went away; I know no more.

[illegible] O'Neil sworn: I live with Mrs. Jarvis; she is the owner of this property, and lives on the premises; I knew deceased by sight; I heard that a man was murdered this morning in the Sea View Hotel, about six o'clock; I saw a man running down the field about that hour [Here James P. Donnelly was shown to witness, whom she recognized as the man whom she saw running down the field of Mr Schenck.] I did not see any one with him, or toward whom he may have been running; he seemed to be excited; he wore a cap and white coat; I didn't see him throw away anything from his hand, nor did I see anything in his hand; he was running on the platform that goes to the river shore.

Mary Ann Lennon, sworn—I am waiter in the Sea View House; this morning, about five o'clock, I was dressing, when I heard a dreadful moan coming from the entry; my bedroom was directly overhead the room which Mr. Donnelly occupied; I told one of the girls that there must be something dreadful in the entry; the girl and I came down stairs; I heard the deceased crying murder as loud as he could; he was running from one corner to another; we then ran up stairs; I know no more of the occurrence.

Mary Gaffney, sworn—I live as head cook with Mr. Smith, proprietor of Sea View House; I know Mr. Donnelly and deceased; as I was coming down from my room this morning I met Mr. Donnelly coming from one of the rooms in the southwest passage; he seemed to come down stairs after me; I saw him going as if towards the water closet; he seemed to me as if he was crazy; he had on him a glazed cap, a slate-colored coat, and white pants; he passed afterwards by the kitchen door; I am very positive I saw him.

Wm. W. Smith sworn—I am proprietor of the Sea View House; I rent my bar to David C. Lent; deceased was his barkeeper for about four days; I never saw the barkeeper in company with Donnelly till last night; I saw deceased at about ten o'clock last night; he was in conversation with Mr. Donnelly; they were walking about the halls; this morning at about a quarter past five o'clock, I was standing in my bedroom; Mr. Donnelly ran past my bedroom to the back porch; there he stopped, and I questioned him what was the matter; he said the "man is dead—he is dead;" he said deceased rushed upon him, and I asked who killed the man, and he said he didn't know; I then said to him to be quiet, and that everything should be properly attended to; I then went to see deceased, and he was lying on the bed in room No. 32; I asked him who cut his throat? his answer was, "Donnelly did;" I then left him and went to my kitchen to get assistance; at this time I saw Mr. Donnelly coming out of the water closet; I called Donnelly this morning about half past four o'clock; he said: "All right;" not finding him getting up, I sent Francis to his room; he returned and said Mr. Donnelly was getting up; my wife was in the room with me.

Here the investigation before Coroner Connery closed, when the case was submitted to the jury, and they returned almost immediately with the following

VERDICT:

We find, from the testimony given to us, both by the dying man, who was in his perfect senses, and other witnesses, that Albert S. Moses received the wound in his throat, from which he now lies dead, at the hands of James P. Donnelly, on Saturday morning, August 1, 1857.

Shortly after Coroner Connery's unofficial jury had returned this verdict, a notice was received by Mr. Smith, the landlord of the "Sea View House," that the regular Coroner of the County would soon arrive. In the meantime, the guests of the house had a meeting, and passed the following resolutions:

HIGHLANDS OF THE NAVESINK, SEA VIEW HOUSE, Aug. 1, 1857.

At a meeting of the guests and visitors of the Sea View House, whereof A. W. Smith is proprietor, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a dreadful tragedy occurred at this house about 6 o'clock this morning, whereby a young man—the temperance bar-tender in the saloon of this house—has been suddenly deprived of life; and, whereas, this melancholy event is likely to injure greatly the reputation of this house and that of its proprietor, Mr. Smith; therefore, as an act of justice to Mr. Smith, and as the judgment of the guests here assembled,

Resolved, That in our opinion the proprietor of this house, Mr. A. W. Smith, is in no manner answerable or responsible for the dreadful event that has occurred, and that the causes that have led thereto were entirely without his knowledge or beyond his control.

Resolved, That in our opinion the proprietor of the house, A. W. Smith, is a gentlemanly and obliging man, and that his house is entitled to the confidence and patronage of the public.

The murdered man, before his death, requested that $61 found, as aforesaid, between the mattresses of the unoccupied beds should be sent to Mrs. Martha Conner, No. 151 Locust-street, Philadelphia. The other money found there he stated was not his own, but belonged to Mr. Smith, having been received that day at the bar. Two or three times before he died Donnelly was present in the room. He cried out to those standing near to keep "that man" from him as it was he who had stabbed him. He was not more than twenty-five years old, Donnelly being about a year or two older.

Another Homicide.

On the 16th instant a fight took place between William White and another man belonging to the schooner [illegible] Coroner Perry held an inquest [illegible] The jury rendered a verdict of death by [illegible] Deceased was [illegible] years of age.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG IRISH GIRL BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—Bridget Hilliard, an Irish girl, aged 18 years, committed suicide at a house of ill-fame in Wooster-street, on Saturday, by taking laudanum. She had long been intemperate in her habits, and had occasionally been an inmate of the Tombs for disorderly behavior. Soon after taking the poison, she went into the street, and there met a young man named Nathan Preston with whom she was acquainted, whom she informed that she had taken 6 cents worth of laudanum. He, supposing her to be joking, replied, "Why did you not take more and make a sure thing of it?" The girl then commenced crying, and went home, where she soon became insensible, and was conveyed to the City prison for treatment by Dr. Covel, but death ensued soon after she had been committed. Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "suicide." Deceased had been in this country from her infancy, and her mother now resides in Boston.

A Chapter of Accidents.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A bright little girl, aged about fifteen months, the daughter of Mrs. Aurora Allen, residing at No. 168 West Thirty-eighth street, was almost instantly killed by falling from a fourth-story window, on Monday afternoon last. The mother had started to take the 6 o'clock boat for Boston, with her eldest child, leaving two younger children in charge of a servant girl. The girl soon after the departure of Mrs. Allen went down into the yard, leaving the children to take care of themselves.

The elder finally placed a chair by the window, and looked out of the window, calling the servant, after which she got down, leaving the chair by the window, and left the room to find the servant, leaving the babe alone. The little thing climbed into the chair, looked out, and in an instant lost her balance and fell to the pavement, striking on her head, and causing almost instant death. The sad news reached the mother a few moments before the steamer left her dock, and she returned to clasp only the mangled form of her darling, snatched from her in a moment forever.

In the early part of last evening, Michael Coughlan, while under the influence of liquor, met with a very severe accident by falling out of the second story window at the house No. 31 Oliver-street. He sustained a severe fracture of the arm and was otherwise mutilated. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. His chances for recovery are doubtful.

John Tallman, residing in Brooklyn, had his lower jaw fractured on Saturday, by being kicked by a horse, at the corner of Fifty-sixth street and Second avenue. He was attended by Dr. Thomas, and then conveyed to Brooklyn.

John Barnes, a boy nine years of age, yesterday fell from the top of a pile driver, at the foot of Stanton-street, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Mrs. H. B. Barker, residing at No. 108 Spring-street, on Saturday was seriously injured by a brick which fell upon her head from a building in Greene-street near Bleecker-street, where she was walking. The police conveyed her in a carriage to her house.

Wm. Perry, on Saturday fell from the wall of a church, now being erected in West Twenty-third street near Eighth-avenue, and was seriously injured. He was attended by a physician and then conveyed to the New York Hospital.

Michael Prendergast, a youth, on Saturday accidentally fell from the second-story of house No. 238 Lewis street, and was taken to the New-York Hospital, severely injured in the spine.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

DARING AND INGENIOUS BURGLARY—BOLD BEHAVIOR OF TWO POLICEMEN—RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.—The cabinet manufactory of Bunker & Moore, Nos. 75 and 77 King-street, was entered between 2 and 4 o'clock Saturday morning, by burglars, who carried off [illegible], satins, hair-cloths, and other property, amounting in value to more than $1,200. The burglars effected an entrance by passing to the roof of a tenement house in the rear of the building, and then, while upon that roof, forcing open the iron shutters of one of the windows of the manufactory. After getting inside, they selected the goods and lowered them by means of clothes lines, which they had stolen from the yard of the tenement house, to a narrow alley at the side of the building. The goods were then placed in a wagon and driven off.

As soon as the robbery had been discovered, information was sent to the Eighth Ward Police Station, and Officers Baldwin and Reed were deputed to search for the thieves and their plunder. While reconnoitering about the store, the officers observed two suspicious characters near, and followed them to a house in Thirty-second-street, near Sixth avenue. The officers boldly entered this house, revolvers in hand, and hearing a noise in the back room of the first floor, demanded admittance, but were refused. They then commenced beating in the door, which was barricaded with boxes and trunks, but before they had effected an entrance the parties within had escaped through the rear windows. The officers, however, found all of the stolen goods, and took them in charge. It is supposed that at the time the officers entered the house the burglars were engaged disposing their plunder to a buyer of stolen goods, and it is to be regretted that the whole gang was not secured. They are known, however, and will not, probably, remain long at large.

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR PASSING BAD MONEY.—Mary Feeney, a married woman, was taken in custody on Saturday, charged with passing a counterfeit $3 bill on the Marine Bank, of New-Bedford, Mass., at the store of Martha A. Gordon, No. 264 Sixth-avenue, and also with attempting to pass a similar bill at the store of John McGram, No. 311 Sixth-avenue. When arrested, the accused had one of the bills in her mouth and two in her pocket. She was taken before Justice Davidson, and locked up for trial. Another female named Mary Bogart was with her at the time, and was arrested, but the Magistrate is under the impression that she is innocent of any participation in the crime, and was not aware that her companion was engaged in passing counterfeit money.

AN ALLEGED "SNEAK" THIEF.—A suspicious character, named Mike Brophy, was arrested yesterday, having in his possession a brown raglan coat, corded and trimmed in the most expensive manner, which was found in his possession by officers Baldwin and Reed, of the Eighth Precinct, and which, it is supposed, he stole from the hall of some dwelling. The prisoner was committed to await examination. The coat can be seen at the Station-house, corner of Prince and Wooster streets.

LARCENIES.—Thos. Ritchie, of No. 341 Front-street, was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing a watch and chain from Saml. Toombs, of No. 149 Gold-street, Brooklyn.

Simon Hexter was arrested, charged with breaking into the premises of John Sibb, No. 68 Norfolk-street, and stealing therefrom $40 in gold coin and $16 worth of other property. The two prisoners were taken before Justice Brennan and locked up.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Philip Rosenbloom, a German shoemaker at No. 40 Baxter-street was yesterday arrested, charged with feloniously receiving a lot of clothing which had been stolen and sold to him, as alleged, by boys. This property, together with several gold watches, chains, lockets, &c., was found on his premises and taken to the Third District Police Court. Justice Brennan locked up the accused, who has been arrested before, to await examination.

LABORERS' FIGHT—ONE OF THEM STABBED.—A desperate fight took place between some laborers at Manhattanville, on Saturday night, during which one of them, named Francis Shaw, was stabbed in the head with a dirk-knife in the hands of Thos. Rothcamp. Shaw was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. His injuries are not regarded fatal. Rothcamp was arrested, and taken before Justice Brownell, who committed him for trial.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall-st. and 161 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Federal Officers in Utah—Ex-Surveyor-General Burr—The Mormon Mail Contracts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The President has determined to retain the following Federal officers in the Territory of Utah, viz: Judge [illegible], Marshal Dotson, and District-Attorney John M. Hockaday.

No charges have been filed in the Interior Department against the late Surveyor-General Burr, [illegible] As, however, he had become particularly obnoxious to the Mormons, it was thought advisable that he should not return.

[illegible] David A. Burr, has already started for Salt Lake City to take charge of the books and papers of the office, and deliver them over to Colonel Jack Hays, or his successor, should he decline the office, as his friends anticipate.

It will be remembered that Postmaster-General Brown, last Spring, annulled the contract with the Mormons for carrying the mails over the plains. He has decided to give out a new contract for this service, and, it is said, contemplates putting it in the hands of a man thoroughly competent to perform it faithfully, and who is entirely divested of Mormon influence.

The New Granada negotiations have not advanced any since I last advised you on the subject. J.

The Patent Office without a Head—Agricultural Department.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1857.

The Patent Office lacks a head, and before Monday a number employees, about sixty, in the various branches of the Department of the Interior, will be a head shorter than at present.

As the Patent Office is one with which the people have an intimate, frequent and direct connection both in its mechanical and agricultural branches, it is necessary that the Commissioner should be a man, not only of integrity, but of affability and politeness.

I have heard but two or three names mentioned in connection with the appointment of a successor to Judge Mason. It does not follow that, because the body of inventors are in the Eastern States, the Commissionership should be from that quarter, but it is extremely probable that this will be the case. No one from the South has ever held the office. Judge Mason is from New-York, though a resident of Iowa when appointed. Mr. Edmund Burke, of New-Hampshire, who filled the office, very ably, for some years, has been named as the successor of Judge Mason. One or two other Eastern men are also talked of. But the President, having been aware that Judge Mason would resign, has, possibly, in view some personal friend for the post, whose name will not be known till the appointment is announced.

Secretary Thompson was supposed, when he took the Department of the Interior, to be hostile to the Agricultural Bureau, which has become so popular, and which is, in fact, the nucleus of an Agricultural Department; and it was reported that he would endeavor to control its operations. But, in fact, he has lately taken measures to extend the sphere of its usefulness by appointing Major Williams to collect the native grape vines of the country, from New-Hampshire to Texas, and test the qualities; and also by employing Dr. Charles T. Jackson to pursue and continue chemical investigations which had been discontinued. X. Y. Z.

Colonel Noble's Wagon-Road Expedition Stopped by Indians.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, Via DUBUQUE, IOWA, Friday, July 31.

Colonel Noble, the Constructing Superintendent of the wagon-road to the South Pass, is now in this City. The expedition is, for the present, suspended, the encampment west of the Big Sioux having been broken up on the 18th instant, on account of the violent opposition offered by the Yankton Sioux Indians to the further progress of the party. They consequently retreated to Big Wood, about eighty miles west of Fort Ridgely. The objections raised by the Yanktons to Colonel Noble's party crossing their country was that they would frighten away the buffaloes, their sole means of subsistence. Colonel Noble, before leaving the Indians, appointed the 20th of August to hold a council to treat for the right of way across the country. Should the negotiations fail, it is his intention to perform the duties assigned him, despite of all hostilities.

Loss of the Bark Monaco, with Fifty Swedish Passengers.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

A dispatch from St. Pierre, Miquelon, dated July 27, states that the bark Monaco, of Warren, Me., from Gottenburg for New-York, was totally lost near Burin, Newfoundland, on the 21st inst., together with fifty Swedish steerage passengers. The Captain and his wife, the crew and six passengers were saved. The crew and the six passengers were landed at St. Pierre, and were sent on to New-York, in the bark *Louis Gilles*, by the American Consul. The Captain goes home *via* Sidney.

Steam Communication between England and Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, Saturday, August 1.

Private advices from England are to the effect that the British Government has agreed to guarantee £3,000 sterling per annum in addition to the £7,000 granted by Newfoundland for direct steam communication between England and St. Johns, Newfoundland; and that, as Mr. Cunard declines terminating his mail contract for St. Johns until its expiration in 1863, an arrangement will probably be made with the North Atlantic Steam Company, to run a steamer fortnightly between Liverpool and St. Johns. This, with the mail brought by the Cunard steamers to this port and thence forwarded to St. Johns, will give the Newfoundland people weekly mails from Liverpool.

Heavy Rains and Damage to the Crops in the South.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 2.

On Friday, there was a deluge of rain from Macon to Montgomery. Bridges were carried away, and embankments injured. Trains were stopped in different directions. The crops were much damaged. Floods of the rivers were feared, as the rains throughout the South continue daily.

The Persia's News.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Aug. 2—8 P. M.

Our latest intelligence from Newfoundland is dated 8 o'clock this morning, at which time nothing had been heard of the steamer *Persia*. We are unable to get any response from any of the offices east of this city this evening, and therefore presume the line is out of order.

News from Bermuda.

By the arrival of the brig *T. M. Mayhew* we have Bermuda papers of the 21st July.

On the morning of the 18th four men of the 26th Regiment at George's attempted to desert, in a sail-boat. Suspicion attached to an American whaling schooner then lying in the harbor, as privy to the movement and an embargo was put upon her sailing for that day. On the 19th the boat was discovered 20 miles off, mastless and tossing on the waves, and was pursued and captured. The deserters surrendered quietly.

The Annual Excursion of Grace Church Mission Sunday School took place on Wednesday.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Revival of the African Slave-Trade.

The French Importation Scheme Supported in England.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN WAR.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City from Boston at an early hour on Saturday morning. We publish below our foreign correspondence, and select from our foreign files much additional news of interest.

It is stated that the soundings obtained by the British surveying steamer *Cyclops*—which has been engaged in checking, for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the soundings taken by the United States steamer *Arctic*—are very satisfactory, bottom having been found all the way across the Atlantic, and for the greater part of the distance composed of fine sand and small shells. The greatest depth sounded was about 2½ miles.

M. Mazzini has, it appears, returned to London after the fruitless attempt in Italy. He was to have embarked on board a ship carrying Portuguese colors but the captain having delayed his departure two days for repairs, Mazzini took his passage in an American vessel, disguised, it is said, as a Quaker, and provided with a passport perfectly in order. It is calculated that this last attempt in Italy has cost the Mazzinian treasury over £30,000. The insurgents arrested at Genoa and Leghorn are to be brought to trial with as little delay as possible. The preliminary proceedings will be completed before the end of the present month.

The Paris *Moniteur* pays the following tribute to the deceased poet Béranger:

France has just experienced a melancholy loss. Béranger has died after a long and painful illness. The Emperor, wishing to honor the memory of the national poet, whose works have so powerfully contributed to sustain and encourage patriotic sentiments in France and to popularize the glory of the Empire, has decided that the expenses of his funeral shall be paid out of the Imperial Civil List.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated the 17th of July, says:

A private telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, published in the French papers yesterday, announced that the Persian troops had refused to evacuate Herat, and were fortifying it. I am assured that this intelligence is completely unfounded.

The *Pays'* London correspondent, who is supposed to be no other than the French Ambassador, states positively that the English expeditionary army in China, which is composed of two divisions, is to be reduced by one-half. Instructions have been sent to General Ashburnham to limit his operations this year to the military occupation of the town and peninsula of Canton, which are to be officially placed under English rule.

The *Times* announces that a steam squadron will be sent forthwith to India.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Jewish Oaths Bill—Alarming Nature of the Indian Mutinies—Their Cause—Suggestions for the Prevention of Future Insurrections—Abolition of Privateering—Lord Palmerston's Exposition of International Law in the Greytown Bombardment Case—The Fashionable World—Exhibition of Church's Niagara in London.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, July 17, 1857.

The two anticipations in my last letter have been fully realized. First, Ministers have been defeated in the Peers on the Oaths Bill, otherwise the bill for the admission of Rothschild into Parliament, for that is really the meaning of it; and, secondly, the news from India has been alarming, to a degree which scarcely the most timid apprehended, and which the authorities here, one and all, have scouted, as wholly beyond the reach of possibility. As regards the first it has been so entirely absorbed in the latter, that it is scarcely thought of by the public generally, although it has given rise to what would otherwise be a most formidable agitation among many of our most influential public characters. At the date of the present dispatch a discussion is proceeding in the House of Commons on two several propositions for getting over the difficulty; one, a new measure by Lord John Russell, permitting Hebrews to take the oaths in their own form, in the Lower House, by means of a bill that is an act that shall be sanctioned by both branches of the Legislature; the other, the proposition of Mr. Dillwyn, for throwing the Peers aside altogether, and proposing that the objectionable portions of the present oath be expunged when an Israelite member comes to the table to be sworn. This latter would seem to be so simple a course, that it strikes a stranger with wonder that it should not have been long ago thought of, and now it is thought of, adopted [illegible]. But there are so large a number of Peers' sons and connections in the House of Commons, we are so trammeled by precedent and formula, and the pedantry of observances of every kind, that there is the greatest possible reluctance to make the smallest encroachment on what is admitted by the mischievously indefensible powers of the hereditary chamber over even the routine proceedings of the elective chamber. Hence many of the agitators for throwing off the incubus have really no heart in the agitation, and hence the likelihood of the agitation coming to nothing, although "something must be done," according to all appearances, for the Lords won't yield, and the Commons vow they will submit to be bullied no longer. Squabbles of this sort must seem to you to be on a par with those Swift mentioned as having set by the ears a nation, one-half of whom eat their eggs at the little end of the shell, and the other half at the big end. But with us the case is different.

All these matters, however, sink into imperceptible insignificance, compared with the staggering tidings from the East. All who write or speak about it premise that they are not alarmists, and then forthwith proceed to show that they are in a paroxysm of panic. The most astounding admissions are now made of a previous cognizance of the danger, and a previous communication of such cognizance also, to those who should have profited by it, but who, so far from doing so, actually rebuked and admonished their informants. In the House of Peers on Monday night, Lord Melville, who has held high command in India, said that on his return some time ago, he warned officials of the coming explosion, consequent upon the state of affairs in the native army, and he was tartly told to hold his tongue, lest foreigners should learn the true secret of the flimsiness of our tenure of our Oriental Empire! If this were said anywhere else than in the British Parliament, and by a professed partizan of ministers, it would be put down to an Urquhartite hallucination. But the completion of the anomaly was the fact that the very next day Lord Melville dined with Lord Panmure, our Minister of War, whose special business it was to have urged what Lord Melville had told him on the Cabinet, and to provide against the outbreak which now causes our retention of India to be to the very last degree problematical.

Leaving you to gather the portentous and astounding details from the usual sources, I proceed to tell you what you will not find in the usual sources, the main causes of what has occurred and is occurring. All power has been withdrawn from the Company to centre in the Home Government. The Bengal Army is recruited almost entirely from the Rohilcund district, where usages analogous to our law of gavelkind prevail; that is, property is divided and subdivided equally amongst all the children of a deceased proprietor, so that every field, and even every tree and every well has a number of owners, all akin to each other, and sharing in common the benefits of possession. Of late years it has been the custom for the elder sons of a Rohilla family to remain at home and cultivate the land for the parents, while the younger branches enlisted in the Bengal army. Just before the Persian expedition, and subsequent to the annexation of Oude, to which the Rohilla country belonged, a Commission was ordered to inquire into the titles of property in the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ghoorkas, as soldiers free from the superstitious notions and caste prejudices which so materially impair the utility of the Hindoo sepoy. But a writer in the morning organ of the Government showed yesterday that to rely on such a measure as this for success would be a fatal delusion, and very like handling edged tools. The Sikhs are, it is true, untainted by the peculiar religious ideas of the Hindoos, and they make excellent soldiers; but they are as fanatical in their own way as the Moslems. It seems, also, that, in speaking of Sikh soldiers, it must not be supposed that all are Sikhs; or of Ghoorkas, that all are Ghoorkas. The writer states that the best of those dauntless artillerymen who fell around the Sikh guns at the Sutlej, were Hindoos from the same recruiting ground that has so long supplied the Bengal army. Two of their generals were Hindoos of high caste, and one was a Mahommedan. The two Ghoorka regiments in the Company's service did not, a few years ago, contain five men in a company who were natives of Nepaul; the others were the offspring of Ghoorka soldiers and Hindoo women of the plains. The Nepaulese Government did not oppose the recruiting at first, because they perceived the advantage of a connection which would keep them well informed at the Company's expense, of all they desired to know of its military organization. But the Company has never got beyond two regiments, through the Nepaul Government having opened other channels of information regarding British resources in India, restricting the recruiting. [illegible] declining to furnish more, as soon as they had [illegible] their own purpose of introducing a certain number into the Sikh service, as they had done into the British. Jung Bahadoor, who was in England a year or two ago, is now in India, and is said not to have forgiven the subjugation of his country by the British in 1816. Should he join the insurgents a serious blow would be struck at the stability of our Indian Empire, and the project of enlisting Ghoorkas would be abandoned. The state of affairs in India is exercising a most depressing effect upon India stock; India Bonds are daily declining, and India Railway shares, which a few months ago were at a premium, are now scarcely saleable.

It is needless to say that Indian securities of all sorts are tumbling down; Indian loans being got up; other loans also, Turkish included, the whole probably not less than fifteen millions sterling, for which there is pressing necessity within a very short period. Strange enough, however, in the face of all this, [illegible] the rate of interest has also again declined, with the further prospect of declining still further, [illegible] harvest. Probably the [illegible] of plenty of food was never so visible as at the present moment, seeing what we see at our own [illegible] of our own dominions, and what confronts us in the dominions of nearly all our continental neighbors, where anarchy and despotism are busily preparing for a deadlier shock than ever.

On Tuesday Lord John Russell [illegible] attention to that [illegible] of the conference of Paris, which [illegible] law of nations. [illegible] considerable length, and [illegible] gives significance to the revival of the question, is the extent to which Lord John Russell expressed the views of a party [illegible], and holding very strong opinions as to the policy of the Premier. Lord Clarendon, [illegible] this party, had no authority, either from Queen or Parliament, to alter and abrogate the fundamental usages of England, and has, therefore, rendered himself liable to prosecution, should his opponents at any time obtain power, and disclaim his acts. The question more immediately affecting the United States, was the declaration by the parties to the conference of Paris, that privateering should be abolished, and their invitation to that power to join in the new arrangement. The reply of Mr. Marcy to this invitation is well known. Mr. Cobden epitomized it, by proposing that war should henceforward be reduced to a duel between the two belligerent governments. The organ of the party, to which reference has just been made, pointed out at the time the delusiveness of these views, which, it was contended, would, under the pretext of favoring the interests of commerce, virtually render property more sacred than life. To separate the people from the government would be, in a free state, to upset the constitution; to agree that the citizens of a state shall not arm themselves for the defence of their country is virtually to disarm the people, and place them at the mercy of their rulers. The proposition to abolish privateering, as regards the relative positions of the United States and England, would be the renunciation by the former of one of their chief means of defence, and by the latter of the means of existence on all occasions when that existence has to be protected. In a free state the government is the reflex of the popular will, and the people cannot be separated from their rulers without losing their freedom. There are not wanting men, and those of no mean experience and ability, who regard the project as a device of the same power which, in 1780, organized the armed neutrality against England; and who speak unhesitatingly of collusion between Lord Palmerston and the Court of St. Petersburg. Great importance is attached by this party to the course to be pursued by the United States, holding, on the one hand, that the abolition of privateering would be as great a triumph of Russia over the Republic as the abrogation of the right of search was over England, and, on the other, hoping that, should America prove true to herself, England, actuated by such example, may regain sense of her own interests, and respect for her own laws.

Lord Palmerston's exposition of international law in the case of the claims for compensation for losses through the bombardment of Greytown, has just been assailed in a *brochure*, from the pen of Mr. Augustus Stapleton, who was several years the private secretary of the celebrated Mr. Canning, and is understood to be a near relation also. The exposition is not objected to, however, but its value and application are shown to depend entirely upon the question, whether the acts complained of were done by the United States "in the exercise of its national rights." Mr. Stapleton tests the validity of Lord Palmerston's proposition, by the justification put forth by the powers engaged in the late war with Russia. The Premier's words in the case of Greytown, adapted to that of Turkey, would read thus: "We might have thought the attack on Turkey was not justified by

The cause which the Russian Government assigned for ... but we have no right, as an independent State, to judge the motives which may have actuated another independent State in asserting rights and vindicating injuries which it may suppose itself to have sustained." Were, then, if this exposition of international law be correct, is the justification of the war with Russia? Either, says Mr. [illegible], England acted with gross injustice towards Russia, or she has acted with deplorable pusillanimity towards the United States. He maintains that it was the bounden duty of the British Government to have told the Government of the United States that the destruction of Greytown was a breach of the law of nations, and, consequently, that an indemnity should be paid to those British subjects whose property had been destroyed. It need not have been made a casus belli, for he believes that if a temperate and dignified remonstrance had been addressed to the American Government, accompanied by a claim for compensation, they must either have admitted the wrong and granted the indemnity, or denied the one and refused the other. The latter course, he thinks, the Government of Washington would not have adopted; and even if it had, England would not have compromised her dignity by deciding to carry the matter no further. She would have had a right of war against the United States, but she need not have exercised it, and would still have occupied a more dignified position than that of a nation which had refused to repair a wrong. "But," says Mr. [illegible] in conclusion, "the undignified course pursued by our Government in this wretched affair has been to upset every principle of international law, by propounding a new one, obviously invented for the occasion, and this in order to escape the responsibility of discharging a duty, and [illegible], which, if honestly and manfully met, was in reality no difficulty at all."

The question of the representation of the British colonies in the Imperial Parliament, which was first made a colonial question by a section of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and has since been taken up in Canada, was again brought before the public yesterday by a meeting of gentlemen connected with Australia. The proposition of the party by whom the meeting was convened was to give to the Australian colonies six representatives in the English House of Commons, who should not vote upon any question of supply, and it was supported by elaborate statements of the progress which Australia is making in population and wealth. Mr. Westgarth, President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, pointed out the humiliating position to which their numerical insignificance would reduce the Australian members, in being constantly beaten and having to leave the House during divisions upon money questions. He denied that any importance was attached to the scheme in Australia, and the result seems to confirm his statement in this respect, for upon a proposition of Mr. De Salis, a Sydney gentleman, being put from the chair, it was negatived. For the present, therefore, Sam Slick will find little encouragement from the state of public opinion upon this question at the antipodes.

Notes of preparation for the close of our fashionable season are being heard in increasing frequency and intensity. The preliminary valedictory notices from both Opera houses are out. The profits of these establishments this year have been small, and their loss not large. With the aid of the Crystal Palace Concerts, Gye has, perhaps, escaped great loss at the Lyceum; but that is all. His last hit, "Fra Diavolo," in a new guise, fails to draw, owing to the inefficiency of Gardoni, the Brigand tenor,—while Lumley's [illegible] ... The election, so [illegible] to be ... for Oxford, perhaps comes under the head of public amusement, though some people consider the facetiousness of a kind expressed by laughing in one's sleeve, or laughing at the wrong side of the mouth. Last night was a grand display of Parliamentary pleasantry of the keenest and most trenchant kind, between Gladstone, Disraeli, and Palmerston. It is to be feared that the author of "Vanity Fair" would cut but a poor figure in such a circle, even if judged by the benignant and indulgent Mr. Dallas, who, as usual, was a calm but much pleased spectator of the scene from out the Ambassadorial Gallery.

Artists and poets, to say nothing of tourists, will surely never tire of describing, with pencil and pen, the sublime aspect of Niagara Falls. There is now exhibiting in London a picture of the Horseshoe Fall, by Mr. F. E. Church, an American artist, who has produced a picture of remarkable interest. *Punch*, with his usual facetiousness, observes that the locality in which it is exhibited (Lloyd's, in Grace-Church-street, City,) is more appropriate to the artist than accessible to his admirers, as, though it does Grace Church, it is quite beyond the limits of a shilling-cab fare from any known locality. But, despite this drawback, it is seen and admired by many, as it deserves to be, the water power, if we may so speak, being represented with almost equal oil-power by the artist. The fidelity to nature shown in the treatment of the water is something marvellous; it glitters and flashes, and almost seems to fall and foam, as the spectator gazes upon it. The creative power of art has seldom if ever, been so remarkably shown as in this picture.

BERANGER DYING—PAST AND PRESENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

To show you the interest felt in Beranger, the people of the quarter St. Antoine have appointed a Committee to watch night and day in the street before his house, in order that the Government shall not secretly convey him away after death so as to avoid a popular demonstration. The Government has been warned by this circumstance of the danger of attempting such a course as was adopted at the funeral of Lamennais, two years ago, where the people were pushed back by the soldiers, and no one allowed to follow his remains to the tomb, with the exception of the soldiery, whose duty it was to keep away the people rather than to pay respect to the dead. Beranger is eminently the friend of the people, as he has said himself, "*Le peuple c'est ma muse.*" He is the people's poet; he is their ideal of an honest man, and in these times of despotism and political venality, they look upon Beranger as their only friend, as the only impersonation of that spirit of true liberty which has been their life long dream. To attempt to suppress a popular demonstration on the day of the illustrious poet's funeral, therefore, would be too dangerous an experiment, and the Government understands this. But Beranger sung the victories, the glories and the triumphs of the first Empire; that was his first government, and this will be seized as a pretext by the present Empire to offer itself, on the day of the funeral, an official demonstration. We will then see the strange spectacle of a bier carried on the shoulders of workmen in blouses, and followed by the gaudy carriages of the Court, containing officers attached to the person of his Majesty, and charged to represent him by proxy on the occasion. The people undoubtedly will insist upon their right to carry the illustrious dead on their shoulders. It remains to be seen whether the Government will oppose any objections to such a manifestation.

It is only since two or three months that Beranger has moved into his present residence. The monomania of his life was to live *incognito*. He has occupied ten different quarters of Paris, or its environs, besides several cities in the Provinces. At Tours, according to M. Jules Lecomte, he occupied a house that Balzac called *La Grénadière*. From Tours he moved to Fontainebleau, near his old and faithful friend and publisher Perrotin, enriched by his illustrated edition of the *Chansons Anciennes et nouvelles*, by Beranger. But M. Perrotin grew tired of retirement and came back to Paris and to his bookstore, to become the publisher later on of the noisy Memoirs of the Duke de Raguse. Beranger then moved to a little village in the neighborhood of Vincennes, and took board under the name of Bonnin, with a widow who took him for a retired hosier.

It was not till the arrival of the fete day of the poet, that the widow and her two daughters, seeing arrive a host of distinguished Parisians in fine carriages, bearing bouquets and crowns of flowers, as is the habit in France, understood at last that their host was but an illustrious hypocrite! Recognized and fêted, his house besieged by multitudes of work-people, he fled again, and took refuge at Passy, at the other side of Paris, where he had lived fifteen years before. It was there that he renewed acquaintance with his former "Lisette," of the Latin quarter, the faithful Mademoiselle Judith, who, according to the song, was to have outlived him, but who, unfortunately for the personal comfort of the aged poet, died just before his removal to his present residence. But the notoriety of Beranger at Passy was such that there was no possibility of avoiding the [illegible] consequences of his celebrity.

One of the sore spots in his life at Passy was the continual attacks made on his purse by a horde of hungry borrowers and beggars. There was not a starving beggar writer in all the country who did not make his supplication, with some line of the illustrious songster's verses converted into a trap, at the head of his petition, by way of epigraph; and he received regularly the begging visits of a certain number of pretended ancient republicans who were always dry. All the literary *sans-culottes*, the worthless composers of worthless verse, the "runners" to the Bohemian troupe, who wore strings over their shoulders for suspenders, and did not march in accord with the Government, crowded the poet's ante-chamber, exhausting the charities of Mademoiselle Judith, or braving her rage to get rid of them. But Beranger resigned himself to seeing his annual pension drawn from M. Perrotin gradually eaten up in order to remain near the Bois de Boulogne, and for the pleasure of having to dinner every week, to an anacreontic dinner, Chateaubriand, Lamennais, Lacordaire, George Sand, and a few other frugal celebrities.

But an unexpected circumstance broke forever the chain of affection which bound Beranger to Passy. One day, the municipal council, impressed with the honor which fell upon the place by the sojourn there of the illustrious poet—he gave 200 francs a year to the poor of the place—solemnly drew up a resolution which was unanimously adopted, magnificently caligraphed, signed, flourished, sealed, ribboned, and officially remitted, with a speech, into the hands of the illustrious citizen. In this document it was said that on account of the glory which was reflected on Passy by such a presence within its walls, (hyperbolic walls!) the municipal council, with the Mayor at its head, had decided to concede to Beranger gratuitously and forever—the finest place in its cemetery. The poet, touched by this attention of the municipal council, decamped as quickly as possible. He fixed himself anew in the quarter of the Luxembourg, Rue d'Enfer.

One evening, accompanied by Mlle. Judith, Beranger was taking the air and a bottle of beer at the well-known dancing garden of the Latin quarter, *La Closerie des Lilas, suddenly he was recognized by* a student, who exclaimed to his mistress: "There's Beranger! Run and embrace him!" The *grisette* did not need to be told twice. She ran, and all the rest after her. The old poet was surrounded, fêted, acclaimed, by the whole crowd; half a hundred girls kissed him; he lost his hat, and almost his good-nature. Mlle. Judith, alarmed and excited, at last extricated him from his admirers. They left the garden to the sounds of the chorus of "*Le Dieu des Bonnes Gens*," thundered in their ears by more than two hundred voices.

For the author of "*Le Dieu des Bonnes Gens*," there was no longer any repose in the *quartier Latin*; the Rue d'Enfer had become for him a veritable *enfer*; it was impossible to be both illustrious and tranquil, so he removed to the *Quartier Beaujon*, in the Champs Elysées, where there are but financiers, foreigners and and fashionable people—people who ought not to know him! There, without any known neighbors, other than the eccentric Duke of Brunswick and the American Minister, Beranger believed himself safe from the ovations of the people. But not so! He had exactly fallen in that neighborhood where curious Englishmen and Americans abound, and where more than once the indigent Lisette had a Napoleon thrust into her hand to show up her friend like a wild beast!

Beranger stayed but a few months in the Champs Elysées, and on the 1st of April last moved to No. 5 Rue de Vendome, near the Boulevard du Temple. It was just before this last change of residence that he lost his faithful companion, and this shock, as he said himself, the worst misfortune of his life, no doubt contributed largely in the rapid development of the disease which has brought him to the borders of the grave.

It is as much the honest man that France fears to lose as the poet. There are no honors, no emoluments, no bribes that he has not refused. He would not accept the Legion of Honor, for ten times M. Thiers insisted upon decorating him; nor a place in the French Academy, for, especially in 1850, when the chair of M. Droz became vacant, he was offered a dispensation of the usual visits for the Chair, which he refused, and it fell, by political intrigues, to the Count de Montalembert; neither would he accept a place in the Cabinet, for he has been offered that of Minister of Public Instruction and refused; he was offered the direction of the National Printing Office, a high post in France, and refused; he was offered the direction of the Mont-de-Piété and refused; he declined by a double refusal the vote of a hundred thousand electors who sent him to the Constitutional Assembly; in fine, he refused to be rich, for M. Laffitte offered him over and over again a position in which he was sure to gain a fortune, but he refused; and more recently he has refused brilliant pensions from the Empress Eugenie and from other friends who take an interest in his almost destitute condition.

When Beranger was elected to the Chamber, in 1848, *he went to the Countess Dumas, wife of the General* Count Dumas, who was aid-de-camp to Louis Philippe, and in tears recounted his fears and his hesitation about the future of the country. It was a strange mystery, a contradiction of the heart of a poet, that he who had so much sung the Republic did not love the Republic! For it is incontestable that Beranger did fear the Republic in France.

Beranger was the friend of the Countess De Nanteuil, and it was generally believed that this lady at her death would not forget her friend in her will. But in her last moments the Countess was surrounded by the priesthood, and brought under their influence, and although she did not, perhaps, forget the poet, yet—"not to offend God"—she omitted the name of the author of "*Le Dieu des Bonnes Gens*" in her testament.

In gathering together these details on the life of Beranger, I have not wished to write his biography while yet living; but have not the republican youth of France for the last twenty years made of the tomb of the illustrious poet an altar around which to offer their ovations to the eternal principle of human liberty, around which to cast their complaints against despotism, and to offer up their hopes and their prayers for the future of their country? It is true that the worship of the youth of the schools for Beranger has not only been such as was due to so colossal a reputation as was his. Instead of surrounding him with an aureola of respect and admiration, as do the German youth Alexander Humboldt, they have sometimes drawn the illustrious old man into the arena of political passions and into the circle of frivolous pleasures. The ovation of the Closerie des Lilas, *which dates back only three years, was a violation of* the dignity and the respect due to a reputation such *as his; the manifestation at the Cemetery of Père la* Chaise two years ago, on the occasion of the funeral of David, *the sculptor*, was not only improper but disrespectful, since it brought him into antagonism with the authorities. Some arrests were the consequence of this ovation, and Beranger was so deeply chagrined over it that he promised himself never to serve again by his presence as a pretext for such dangerous demonstrations. As he lately said himself, "It is very tiresome to play Anacreon in white hairs."

Thus all efforts to make of Beranger a politician have signally failed. He has been on the side of all the governments, and yet independent of all parties. He was Liberal under the Restoration, Republican under the Government of July, Moderate under the Republic—he has almost passed his life in avoiding the seductions of political ambition and political enthusiasm. When they said to him after the events of June, 1848, "Now, then, you have the Government you so much desired." Beranger replied, "I could well wish to be in a condition to desire it still!" As a poet Beranger was a Republican; as a politician he feared the Republic.

MALAKOFF.

The African Slave Trade.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, July 17, 1857.

Lord Brougham brought under the consideration of the House the subject of the African Slave-trade, in connection with the measures adopted by the French Government in respect thereto. He expressed his surprise that the Emperor Napoleon should give his sanction to the project undertaken in France to bring negroes from the coast of Africa to the French West Indian colonies, because his uncle, the First Napoleon, had abolished the Slave-trade. It was said that the object of the French Company was to import free negroes, but he was convinced that the project must end in the renewal of the infernal traffic in slaves. It was proposed that the Africans being slaves in their own country, should be induced to emigrate to the West Indies—that care should be taken to see that the contract made with them was observed—that they should have the security of Government officers for the performance of the contract made with them, and that care should be taken of them on the voyage—that, on their arrival in the West Indies they would also have the Government security for their good and kind treatment by their masters, to whom they were to be bound as indentured apprentices—and that security would be given that when they chose they should be brought back at the cost of those who brought them to the West Indian colony. It was not the first time that he (Lord Brougham) had heard language of a similar kind. He had heard before of the Africans being slaves in their own country, and of the great benefits which their transfer to America would confer on them. He denounced the plan proposed as a most reprehensible attempt to revive the slave-trade, and quoted the opinion of Pitt in condemnation of the system. He referred to the prosperous state of trade on the African coast, which had reached the extent of two millions a year, and now they were called upon to put a stop to the improvement of trade and the progress of civilization, by sending men there to purchase slaves, and by holding out inducements for the waging of war for the express purpose of making captives to be sold and carried into slavery. In conclusion, he moved a resolution to the effect that the encouragement of emigration from the African coast to the West Indies, by the purchase and liberation of slaves, or by the ransom of prisoners taken in war, even when this may not be held illegal, has a tendency to promote the internal slave-trade of Africa, and to obstruct the progress of the inhabitants in the arts of peace and the course of civilization; and that an humble address should be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to withhold her countenance from all such schemes among her subjects, and would use her best endeavors among Her Majesty's allies for [illegible] all projects which have a tendency to promote African emigration by any means, directly or indirectly, connected with the purchase of slaves, or ransom of captives taken in war.

The Earl of Clarendon concurred in the opinion expressed by Lord Brougham, and declared his conviction that the French Government were as incapable as themselves of intentionally giving encouragement either directly or indirectly to the Slave-trade. He rejoiced that his noble friend had brought forward this motion, because for a long series of years he had been known throughout the world as the indefatigable friend of the African race, and the successful opponent of the great crime of Slave-trading. [Hear, hear.] He was sure his noble friend's opinion would be received abroad with the same respectful attention as at home, but it would be felt that he would not have brought the questions before their lordships in so solemn a manner, or ask them to agree to an address to the Crown, if he had not seen some cause for apprehension. [Hear, hear.] He hoped the House would agree to the address proposed by his noble friend, because it could not but strengthen the hands of the Government, though it was not required by them as a stimulus to exertion. He assured his noble friend that constant and confidential communications *had taken place on the matter between them and the* French Government, and that no efforts should be wanting on their part to prevent the establishment of such a state of things as his noble friend had shadowed forth.

The Government of France felt, like themselves, a great want of labor in their West Indian colonies, and proposed to supply the want by the emigration of laborers, but without renewing the Slave trade, or giving any encouragement to kidnappers or dealers in negroes. The French Government had been perfectly frank in all their proceedings. As long ago as 1858 they informed her Majesty's Government of their intention to purchase slaves on the West Coast of Africa, and immediately to emancipate them, and introduce them into their colonies as free laborers. Her Majesty's Government at once represented that it was a great mistake to consider that Slavery was the general condition of the African race; that it was true that slaves were employed by the chiefs for their own purposes, but not in greater numbers than were required, and that if the slaves now possessed by them were sold, others must be obtained to supply their places either by kidnapping or by internal war. Her Majesty's Government pointed out that it would be difficult to make the chiefs understand the difference between selling slaves to be exported to the French colonies, there to be employed as free laborers, and selling them to slave-dealers from Cuba; or that one system was to be rewarded while the other was to be condemned and punished; and they added they must protest against it. The French Government then said they would make the experiment of importing free labor, and her Majesty's Government seeing reason to fear the consequences which Lord Brougham apprehended, brought the subject under the consideration of the French Government, who informed them of the precautions they had taken, and said the persons who granted licenses to trade would only have to do with negroes born free. The French Government, they said, the system adopted by them was precisely the same as that which had been adopted by this country, and then Her Majesty's Government informed the French Government they had abandoned that system, because they found that where Slavery did not exist on the coast of Africa the project had failed, and because it was the means of making an unfounded impression on the minds of the chiefs that they encouraged the Slave-trade. He mentioned these facts in order to show that the matter has been under the constant attention of her Majesty's Government. He did not say that because the experiment had failed with them that in the hands of the French Government it would fail also; but he entertained the same doubt with regard to it that was entertained by his noble and learned friend, for he did not believe that there was a disposition amongst the Africans to leave their own country, or to seek employment elsewhere. The experiment would require the greatest attention and care on the part of the French Government; and he trusted and believed that in the effort to render it successful their flag would not be sullied with Slavery. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Malmesbury said it would be a great advantage if a scheme could be devised by which the teeming population of Africa could find their way as free laborers to America. He was not, however, sanguine on the subject.

The Earl of Harrowby pointed out the unwillingness of the African people to leave their own country, and expressed his fear that all efforts to induce them to emigrate for any lengthened period would end in failure.

Lord Brougham *briefly replied, quoting the favorite* organ of the Slave Party in the Carolinas, to show that the slaveholders in America regarded the example *proposed to be set by England and France* in the matter of the exportation of "free" negroes from Africa, as an encouragement and a justification for them to procure as many slaves as they chose for the Southern States. The endorsement of any contract for wages would be entirely within the jurisdiction of the slave State in which the negro was located; and it was easy to see what would become of the "freedom" of the African emigrant in the event of any legal dispute arising.

The address was then agreed to.

THE FRENCH IMPORTATION SCHEME SUPPORTED.

From the London Post, (Ministerial Print,) July 18.

It is now no longer a secret that the French Government have given their sanction for importing free Africans into their West India colonies. A contract has been entered into for this purpose with a house in Marseilles, which has engaged to carry 10,000 of these people to the destination in question. The plan appears to be, that the freedom of the Africans shall be purchased previous to their embarkation, under the sanction, and according to the rules to be laid down by certain agents, of the French Government, who are to be located on the spot, and who are, moreover, to see that the emigrants so liberated are sent to their destination in vessels properly equipped and adapted to the purpose. On their arrival in the French islands they are to be bound to enter into contracts for a period of ten years' service, during which, with the exception of the obligation in question, they are to be treated as free men, and, as such, to enjoy the protection of the laws. On the expiration of the ten years they are to be at liberty either to remain as free laborers in the colony to which they have been sent, or to return free of expense to their own country. Such is an outline of the plan, so far as its details have come to light; and, regarding it simply as an experiment which shall be followed up or abandoned as its results may determine, we *confess that we see little cause for that extraordinary degree of alarm which has been expressed by at least one of our cotemporaries upon the subject.*

It is quite true, as Lord Palmerston lately remarked, when the matter was brought under his notice in the House of Commons, that this attempt on the part of the French Government to revive the drooping prosperity of their sugar colonies is open to two objections, both of a serious kind. On the one hand, the demand for slaves on the coast is sure to occasion wars in the interior, for the purpose of supplying that demand, and, on the other hand, there is the risk that the Cuban slave-dealers will profit by the example of the French agents, and, by means of false pretences, induce thousands of ignorant victims to embrace a life of hopeless slavery, under the delusion that they are purchasing their freedom. No doubt there is danger of both these results. There is another danger, too, and that is, that the example of France may induce nations which have now renounced the Slave trade to revive it in a modified form. Brazil might be induced to do so, and so might possibly the United States. Such are the arguments that have been employed by the opponents of the French scheme, and it is impossible to deny that they are destitute of weight. But there is much to be said on the opposite side of the question, if we take the trouble to examine it dispassionately; and, in the first place, it will not be disputed that, as regards the African emigrants themselves, it will be a positive benefit to be removed to a locality where they will be protected by equal laws, and where they may eventually acquire independence. And we may add that, in the event of the plan proving successful, an effectual means would at length be found of disseminating the blessings of civilization throughout the interior of Africa. Numbers of emigrants who had fulfilled their engagements by a ten years' residence in Martinique or Guadaloupe would naturally desire to revisit their native country, and would carry with them the knowledge and the habits of industry they had acquired from their European masters. In process of time a free and constant communication might thus be opened up between the Coast of Africa and the West Indies, to the great advantage of both, which would for ever prove the death-blow to the abominable Slave-trade. Such are the possible advantages of the French scheme, and they are so great and important that it appears to be worth while to run some risk in order to attain them.

But it is said that this demand for labor on the part of the French Government will certainly occasion wars and bloodshed in the interior of Africa, in order that the requisite supply may be furnished. In reply to this objection it may be stated that these evils prevail already. Unhappily the Slave-trade still continues, in defiance of all our efforts, and in order that its demands may be supplied there must be wars and bloodshed. The evils arising from the present system are known and ascertained. They are deplored by every friend of humanity. As to this there is no question. But it is said that they will be increased tenfold when the French project is put in operation. This is at best but pure conjecture, and we believe that arguments equally strong may be adduced on the other side of the question. At all events, if it is attended with those bad results which its opponents so confidently predict, it can be, and we doubt not that it will be, very speedily put an end to. Upon the whole we are inclined to think that much groundless apprehension is entertained upon the subject; and we shall watch, with interest, and not without hope, the progress of the experiment.

From the London Times, July 18.

The Nineteenth Century, though it is getting rather old, is still a very grand era. None yet so egotistical. It has its crusades and its heroes, its sacred causes and its grand principles, its wonderful discoveries, its institutions, its philanthropy, its conscience, and everything that the world never heard of before. But all the time it is incapable of doing many a simple thing. There is hardly a bit of common sense or common humanity to which there are not now insuperable objections, though formerly it was done at once, without a thought, and answered very well. It is just such a matter that elicited a vast amount of obstructive ingenuity and eloquence last night in the Lords. Our neighbors across the Channel are taking steps for the free importation of Africans into their West Indian plantations, with security for their free employment, sufficient wages and liberty of return. Well, why should they not? Why should not we do the same? All the broad facts of the case are in favor of the proposal. The experiment has been tried by several Powers with the East Indian Coolies, some hundred thousands of whom have been imported from an immense distance to the West Indies, and it has answered even beyond expectation. They are carried across two oceans with fair average safety, health and comfort. They make estates profitable that did not pay expenses for many years before. They work hard, and almost invariably return with a good deal of money, which they make a better use of than most laborers or servants do of their savings in this country. Not a word can now be said against a process which, natural as it seems, was hardly practicable only a few years ago. There are hundreds of sincere religious and enlightened philanthropists who ten years ago were denouncing the traffic in Coolies as even more monstrous, dangerous and wicked than that in Negroes. Indeed, the distance was greater, the risks worse, the race weaker and more gentle, and the novelty itself a new wonder on the face of the earth. Fancy inveigling a poor, despised, weak-minded, ignorant pariah from the Ganges to the West Indies, with a promise of a safe return and a comfortable old age! Indeed, it was hard to fancy it, because some of the most confident prophets ever known in the annals *of our country predicted most positively that it* would never be, and that the results would be horrible. The results, however, have been quite as good as the results of most of our own philanthropical and sanitary legislation. It has answered, and the mouths of all adversaries have been stopped. Then comes the obvious question,—What is good for dark men, why is it not also good for black men? *If* there can be an honest, free importation, across two oceans, why not also across only one? If three months out and three months return are not impossible, where is the impossibility of one month out and one month back? All the circumstances of climate and physical constitution are in favor of the African Negro as compared with the Hindoo or the Chinaman. Indeed, this was never disputed. There was only a dangerous sort of aptitude, a fatal speciality, for plantation work in the African. The more fit he was for it the more should be be protected from it.

This is the side ably advocated by that distinguished representative of the intentions and failures of the last generation, Lord Brougham, last night. Of course, course, it is only intelligible that the worthy men who extinguished Slavery and ruined our West India possessions should be very touchy, very obstinate, very inconvertible on that very tender point. It is not our business to deny them much justice and truth on their side, or to stand up for the planters, who took a line which repelled all reasonable advocacy. But, confessedly, taking that grand summary view of the question which we cannot help taking after a quarter of a century, the process was a failure; it destroyed an immense property, ruined thousands of good families, degraded the Negroes still lower than they were, and, after all, increased the mass of Slavery in less scrupulous hands. After many attempts at [illegible] discouragement, we have been obliged at last to recognize and admit slave-grown sugar to an equal rank in our commerce. Everybody who comes fresh into the question, uncommitted and unbiassed, admits the failure, and asks why we did not attempt gradual or spontaneous emancipation, if it was indeed, utterly impossible to improve the practice of Slavery into something more like that we read of in Sacred as well as Classical antiquity. The more these questions are asked, and the more these doubts abound, the more positive are the men of the past that they did right in their days, and that they cannot be improved upon in our days. So, Lord Brougham takes his stand broadly and boldly on the utter impossibility of conveying the African across the Atlantic, under any conditions or any securities, without bringing back all the horrors of kidnapping, of internal African wars for the acquisition of slaves, and of hopeless, unmitigated Slavery on the other side. With the almost unanswerable difficulty of the successful Coolie immigration staring him in the face, he is reduced to defy all general rules, and rest his case on the most marvellous and incredible specialties applying only to the case of the African.

The first of these special circumstances, said to take the proposal of a free African immigration out of the sphere of common rules and common sense, is the Negro's alleged horror of the sea. Why, everybody has a horror of the sea. Nobody contemplates the passage from Dover to Calais without the most horrible anticipations. All Englishmen and Englishwomen hate the sea; the Yankees still more; the French still more; the Germans still more; Jews still more; Turks still more; and the Hindoos most of all. It is the one first condition made by the Indian Sepoy that *he is not to be carried by sea against his will.* He has a religious as well as a physical horror of it. No doubt the sea is a horrible thing, and it must be particularly horrible to people with simple natural habits. But, as in the old epigram a man is made to *run into the sea when pursued by a wild beast*, so in these days a large portion of the human race annually rush to the sea, horrible as it is, to escape the still more horrid gripe of starvation, or some other horror as bad. The Africans are always ready to work for short voyages; indeed, they would be ready enough to take longer ones if they felt sure that they would not be sold, and that, after a fair period of service, they might be allowed to return with their savings. A few hundred of their countrymen returning safe and sound with plenty of money and a good account of their time would tell on the native imagination and greatly diminish the horrors of the sea. What measures the French may choose for obtaining emigrants we need not inquire, but we cannot implicitly credit stories of bloody wars waged far in the interior for the sole purpose of acquiring vast bodies of captives, to be sold for 9s. a-piece at the coast. If this operation is worked to advantage, we beg to suggest that the Commissariat officers employed shall be engaged for the use of our own soldiers. Of course, they will contract to meet all the expenditure of our wars on consideration of receiving 9s. head-money on every prisoner-of-war. If this African story is true, they ought to grow rich by the contrast, though we don't conceive see how it can be done. As for the supposed specialities of the case, the impossibility of distinguishing between a cargo of voluntary and of enforced emigrants, and the impossibility of securing for the negro wages, liberty and a return at the end of his time, we have only to ask whether the African is less able to speak for himself and vindicate his rights than the Coolie; or whether there will be more mystery about the life and fortune of the one than the other. In our colonies, at least, it will always be easy to get at the negro immigrant, and to give him a ready tribunal for the publication of his wrongs, in case of any cruelty or fraud. As for what other Powers can or will do, that will be their own affair, as, indeed, it is already. We are only concerned with our own people.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

SURVEY OF THE COURSE FOR THE CABLE.

The following letter, dated from Her Majesty's sloop *Cyclops*, St. John's, Newfoundland, July 1, gives some interesting particulars respecting the survey of the course for the Atlantic telegraph cable:

"As the opening a communication between Ireland and Newfoundland by submarine telegraph is now occupying a considerable amount of public attention, a few particulars of the proceedings of Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Cyclops*, Lieutenant Dayman, appointed to survey the course for the bed of the cable, may not be unacceptable. She has within the last three weeks determined the depths of the ocean on the exact line on which it is proposed to lay the cable. It has been found that the bed of the ocean varies considerably in depth between the two termini; it will therefore be of considerable importance that in laying down the cable allowance be made for the several inequalities. Various subjects of scientific interest will, it is confidently hoped, receive some light from the *Cyclops'* voyage, as she has succeeded in ascertaining the temperature and density of the water at great depths, and in procuring and preserving samples of water from them, and bringing up from the bed of the ocean specimens of its formation in considerable quantities. These specimens present some curious anomalies, being comprised partly of microscopic marine animals, and also, in one instance, nearly in mid ocean, and from a depth of about 1,580 fathoms, of portions of a shell which when perfect must have been the tenement of a much larger animal than we have reason to believe has ever been found or procured from such depths; particles of stone have also been brought up from the greatest depths, and on approaching the Newfoundland coast, at the distance of 150 miles, the whole of the bottom was one gravel bank to the meridian of 58°. The *Cyclops* received from the authorities every facility for carrying out the duties she has been engaged in, but the limited time allowed her has taxed to the utmost the ingenuity and energies of her officers and men."

COILING THE CABLE ON BOARD THE NIAGARA.

From the London News, July 17.

In the *Daily News* of the 7th instant, we gave an account of the manufacture and the shipping on board the *Agamemnon* at Greenwich, of a portion of the Submarine Cable which is to unite this country with America in telegraphic communication. The other half of the cable—1,250 miles in length, which Messrs. Newall & Co. contracted to supply—has already been completed, and is in course of delivery on board the *Niagara*, at Birkenhead. The *Niagara* is a screw steamer of 5,200 tons, pierced for twelve 11-inch guns, belonging to the United States Navy, and is under the command of Captain Hudson, an officer of considerable experience, having been attached to the service so far back as 1812, and having taken part in the Pacific Exploring Expedition. The *Niagara* is 345 feet in length, by 55 feet beam; her engines of 1,000 horse-power, and she is the largest vessel afloat in the world. Her screw is a Griffith's propeller. She is anchored in the Mersey, to take on board the cable, her great breadth having prevented her from being docked at Birkenhead. The inner gates of the docks of Birkenhead would have been quite large enough; but, unfortunately, the outer gates, which are 20 feet less than the inner, are only 50 feet wide. The *Niagara* has now been receiving the cable for upwards of a fortnight, and it is being coiled on board at the rate of 60 miles per day. Up to Tuesday evening about 600 miles had been shipped, so that the whole of it will have been stowed on board in the course of a few days from the present date. In order to make room for the immense coils in which the cable is deposited in the vessel, the forehold of the *Niagara* has been cleared of the chain lockers, coal bunkers, and tanks, and fitted with a level floor over the kelson, the beams having each been trussed with double stays to compensate for the removal of the stanchions. Part of the cable is also being stowed in a space which has been cleared out on the main deck, abaft the engine room, by displacing some of the officers' berths, and the wardroom. Three smaller vessels, of 500 tons each, the *William*, the *Eliza*, and the *Berkshire*, convey the coils from the works of Messrs. Newall & Co., at Birkenhead, to the frigate in the Sloyne, and two of these craft lying alongside the *Niagara*, one on either side, on Tuesday, and seen at a little distance from the river, served to bring out the vastness of her dimensions most completely. The cable, of the manufacture of which a very minute description was given in the article above referred to, has a thick coating of pitch and tar upon it, and the coils on which the cable rests have been covered with sheet lead to prevent the tar, which accumulates at the bottom of the coil, from soaking through and saturating the timbers. The weight of the portion on board the *Niagara* will be about 1,300 tons. The process of coiling is one which seems to possess great interest in the neighborhood, and steamers from Liverpool are constantly conveying visitors to the *Niagara*, whom Captain Hudson courteously allows to inspect the work. Among the visitors on Tuesday were Sir William Brown and Mr. W. Rathbone, of Manchester.

The coiling on board is under the superintendence of Mr. Woodhouse, C. E., who took part in laying down the Varna and Balaklava telegraph, and this gentleman will accompany Mr. C. Bright (who is the engineer in chief to the company, and was one of the *original projectors of the submarine line across the* Atlantic) in the *Niagara*, to assist in laying down the half of the cable stretching from the middle of the Atlantic to the American shore. These two gentlemen will have to take alternate watch in the *Niagara* of the paying out of the cable during the progress of the work; and Mr. Canning, who laid the line across the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, last year, with Mr. Webb, who has been engaged for some years in laying down and raising the cables between Orfordness and the Hague, will take the same charge on board the *Agamemnon*. The machinery for paying out the cable has been made with great promptitude, by Messrs. C. Brown & Co., of Manchester. The operations at Greenwich, as we have before stated in the *Daily News*, have been assisted by two of the ablest electricians of the day, Dr. Whitehouse and Professor Morse.

HOW AND WHEN THE CABLE WILL BE LAID DOWN.

The two vessels, the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara*, sail about the 25th inst., and are to be joined by her Majesty's frigate *Leopard* and the United States frigate *Susquehanna*. These are paddle-wheel steamers of considerable power, and are intended to pilot and assist the other vessels when necessary. The four steamers are to rendezvous in Cork harbor, and will probably sail together from thence about the 1st of August. Their first destination will be lat. 52° 4' N and long. 32° 32', or the central point of the arc of the great circle between Valentia Harbor and Trinity Bay. Having waited here for favorable weather, should the elements not be propitious to the design on their arrival, a "splice" will be effected between the half of the telegraphic cable on board the *Agamemnon* and the half on board the *Niagara*, and they will part company—the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* sailing westward, for Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, distant 900 to 1,000 miles; and the *Agamemnon* and *Leopard* returning eastward, paying out their portion of the cable until they make Valentia Harbor, on the coast of Ireland. The arc of the circle thus indicated is 1,640 miles in length, so that each vessel, steering an exact course to its destination, not subject to the errors of the magnetic needle or the disturbing influence of oceanic currents, each would have to pay out 917 miles of cable, but as that is impossible, each vessel has been supplied with a surplus length of about 280 miles, to meet all emergencies. Supposing that each vessel should be able to pay out the cable at the rate of about five knots per hour, or 120 per day, it will thus be seen that the operation of dropping the great international link between this country and the United States will have been completed in eight days from the time the "splice" is effected in mid-ocean and the vessels part company.

The outer coating of the greater part of the cable consists of a coil of 18 strands of seven-twisted iron wire, as a protection to the gutta percha core, containing the telegraphic wires, from friction or other injury until it has been safely deposited on the bed of the deep Atlantic. But those portions of the cable which will have to be joined when the vessels part company may possibly be subjected to an extra strain as the first unbroken link of it sinks between the sterns of the two vessels to find its ultimate resting place, and to meet this possible contingency ten miles length of this central portion of the cable has been protected with a sheath of 18 steel, instead of iron, wires, and is supposed to be capable of sustaining a strain of 12 tons. The machinery made by Messrs. De Bergue and Co. includes paying out sheaves or drums of five feet in diameter, having grooves corresponding to the thickness of the cable, *with a friction drum attached to them revolving three* times as fast as they do, and with breakage power to *check or retard the motion of the sheaves at pleasure.* From the hold of each ship the cable, passing over four of these sheaves to a few feet above the poop deck, will be dropped into the sea over a fifth sheave, placed above the stern. The exact amount of strain will be constantly indicated by an instrument for the purpose under the eye of the breaksman. At the sides of the vessel will hang down into the water new electrical logs, principally due to Mr. Charles Bright, the Atlantic Company's chief engineer. These immersed logs have vanes and wheels revolving, at a rate proportioned to the passage of the vessel through the water, and making an electric circle which is broken at each revolution. An electric wire, from the log to the deck, records there every revolution of the log, and consequently the exact speed of the ship. It must not be supposed when the ships part company that communication will be lost between those on board the vessels. The electricians have hold of either extremity of the coils of the cable, and will interchange signals constantly, so that each vessel will be master of the other's fate, and of every incident that may help or retard the progress of submersion unless some unfortunate emergency should snap the link. When the topmasts of the ships have sunk beneath the horizon, and they are lost to view by the look-out men, the inter-oceanic current of electricity will give instant record of all that passes, until the lengthening line of cable has been spun out from shore to shore. A bell on board each vessel will sound every second as each portion of the cable is payed out, and its silence will probably be the first indication of any mishap arising from friction or over-tension of the cable, and the vessels will have apparatus on board, so that in any such emergencies they can be backed, the cable recoiled until the faulty piece is found, when a piece will be cut out and the perfect portions reunited with as little delay as possible. In case of a storm, apparatus has been provided to allow for any extraordinary strain that may occur, and, if necessary, for putting the cable without letting the outer end of it slip to the bottom of the ocean, whence it might never be recovered. In such an emergency, there are large *reels of auxiliary cable of great strength*, which could be attached to the end; and these auxiliary cables can be suspended from huge float-shaped buoys on the surface of the water, capable of resisting a very considerable strain till all danger has passed.

The month of August has been chosen for the submersion of the cable, as likely to afford the best conditions for the enterprise in regard to weather. The three great obstacles most to be feared in such a work were fogs, floating ice, and storms. There is the greatest freedom from fogs in Winter, from storms in June, and from ice in August, and upon consulting Lieut. Maury, from the 20th of July to the 12th of August has been fixed upon as the most favorable period for the undertaking. It may therefore be confidently anticipated that the result of this great enterprise, to which every one must heartily wish complete success, will be known to the world by about the 16th of next month, or possibly at an earlier date. The spirit with which Lancashire entered into the project which is being so rapidly put into execution, is indicated in the fact that $100,000 of the capital has been subscribed in that county.

The Spanish-Mexican War.

LAST INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE SPANISH MINISTER AND MEXICAN ENVOY.

Madrid (July 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Mexican negotiator Señor Lafragua, is still in Madrid, and to-day he has an interview with Señor Pidal,—a final one, there is reason to think, and there can scarcely be a hope that it will have any good result. It is probably a last attempt at conciliation, and, if fruitless, it is to be expected that Señor Lafragua will avail himself of the opportunity to take his non-official leave of the stubborn Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Perhaps, if Señor Pidal be sincere in his desire to avoid hostilities, he will adopt the last plan that now seems practicable, and send a Commissioner to Mexico charged to propose an ultimatum to the Comonfort Government, and, should that be rejected, to transmit to General Concha orders for immediate action. This idea of sending an ultimatum is, however, peremptorily repudiated by the *Correspondencia*, which is well known to receive most of its inspirations from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The semi-official sheet adds:

"Our Government occupies itself at this moment with the important Mexican question, and proofs will soon be seen that Spain is enduring only until she is wounded in her national honor. To this end, it is said that two war steamers—the *Ulloa* and the [illegible]—are about to sail from Cadiz for the Havannah, taking out instructions for General Concha from the Madrid Government, and also conveying more troops and materiel of war for the expedition against Mexico, which Spain will inevitably undertake, unless she receives full satisfaction from that Republic."

It is very easy to talk in this [illegible] vein of Spanish honor, which of late years at least, has not always been preserved very bright and unsullied, but we are no longer in the days when every [illegible] was deemed sufficient ground for a war, affecting not only the nations immediately engaged, but others whose interests would suffer by it. Certain Spanish newspapers have for a long time past indulged in every species of threat and invective against Mexico, but no facts have been stated, or proofs given either by the press or by this Government, to show that there really are sufficient grounds for hostilities. It is unnecessary to enter again upon the facts of the case. As far as they can be ascertained, they have already been repeatedly placed before the public. It remains to be seen whether England and France will allow two petty Powers—for Spain, with her deeply embarrassed finances and internal disorder, and in the state to which misgovernment has brought her, deserves no higher designation—to engage in a contest, [illegible] would, probably, bring about extremely unpleasant and even dangerous complications.

SPANISH AID TO SANTA ANA.

From the London Post, July 17.

A letter from a semi-official source says that it is not true that the Government has entered into any convention with General Santa Ana to assist him to recover his power in Mexico. It also denies that General De La Concha, Captain-General of Cuba, is about to resign.

Sailing Vessels Superseded by Screws in the London Coal Trade.

From the London Times, July 17.

The passage down the lower reaches of the Tyne, on Monday, of the large screw collier the *William Carey*, on an experimental trip to sea, attracted general attention, and excited much speculation among the sea-faring men of the district. The success of running such a large class of vessels in the coal trade at a profit, the prediction made in the *Times* a few years ago that in a very short period of time sailing vessels would be superseded in the London coal trade by iron screw steamers [illegible] a matter of certainty, as the *William Carey* bears the same relation to the present class of screw colliers as they do to collier brigs. The *William Carey* is the first of a fleet of large screw colliers intended to run between Cardiff and London, to supply the market with Welsh steam coal. She is owned by Mr. Henry Taylor, of Backworth; Mr. William [illegible], of London; Mr. John Nixon, of Cardiff, and other gentlemen well known on the Coal Exchange. It is but a few years since the first steam collier was launched, and the average tonnage carried by those vessels does not exceed 800 tons, with engines of about 60 horse-power. The *William Carey* is intended to carry a cargo of 1,500 tons, exclusive of 150 tons of fuel, and she has engines of 120 horse power. The iron hull of this vessel is so constructed that 300 tons of water can be admitted into her bottom to act as ballast, a large and efficient steam pump being also provided to discharge this water within three hours, thus avoiding any detention in port to discharge ballast. She is of immense strength, which may be inferred from the fact that when she is laden she will weigh 3,000 tons; and it is estimated that she will deliver into the port of London during one year the enormous quantity of 36,000 tons of Welsh coal. Hydraulic machinery has been erected in the Victoria Docks, for the entire discharge of her cargo in sixteen hours. The Chairman of the coal trade of Northumberland and Durham, with a large party connected with shipping in the north, was on board during the experimental trip on Monday, which was to the Coquet and back to Shields bar. At luncheon some interesting statements were made with regard to this class of vessel. Mr. Taylor said that he and his partners had built this vessel with no view to run down sailing vessels, but to maintain their position with railways in the London market; and he had little doubt that, in a short time, if the experiment succeeded, he and his partners would give the builders, Messrs. Mitchell & Co. of Low Walker, an order for a vessel double the size; for he had no hesitation in saying, that in four or five years' time screw vessels carrying from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of coals would be employed in the coal trade; for, as they saw, the *William Carey* [illegible] hands as a [illegible] of much less tonnage. We learnt on board that the owners anticipate to sell the coal at about 5s. 6d. per ton, and that a considerable [illegible] The *William Carey* has been built and finished, for [illegible] of about £22,000. She is an exceedingly handsome-looking vessel, [illegible] as iron vessels generally are. She is [illegible] feet in length, longer than the *Duke of Wellington*, and with a stiff breeze on the beam made something more than eight knots an hour on her trial trip.

Interesting from South America.

BRAZIL.

THE FRANCO-BRAZILIAN DISPUTE—A FRENCH FREE PORT ON THE AMAZON—FORCIBLE LIBERATION OF TWO PRISONERS BY THE BRITISH CONSUL AT PARA—UNTRUTH OF THE STORY RESPECTING THE MURDER OF AMERICAN TOURISTS, ETC.

By way of England we have advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 14th of June.

The Brazilian Chambers were discussing business of local interest. We take the following from the Rio correspondence of the *Manchester Guardian*:

"The dispute between France and Brazil, now so long pending relative to the boundary of French Guiana, is occupying much attention just now. Bearing on this point, the following question has recently been put to the Government in the Chambers: 'Is it true, or not true, that two French vessels of war are at the Rio Araquary, and there disembarking their troops?' I am not aware that any reply has been given. It appears that the dispute is based on the topographical position of the Rio Yapoc, or Oyapoc, which is referred to in some old treaties made in the time of the Colony, [illegible] territory to France, the southern boundary of which was this river Yapoc. [illegible] to be almost forgotten; but the difficulty arises chiefly from the fact that this river has numerous diverging branches. The French interpret the treaty as meaning one branch, the Brazilians another. Who will decide? One thing is clear, that the French object is that of having a French free port on the Amazon, into which, I believe this branch falls. It is the old story, 'the thin end of the wedge.' Wouldn't our Yankee friends glory in such a chance?

Another question asked at the same time in the Chambers was, 'Is it correct or not that the British Consul at Para sent to Amazonas, and there forcibly liberated two individuals from prison?' If this is true, verily our Consuls in Southern Brazil are in perfect keeping with the [illegible].

I recently read in the [illegible] a horrible story, preceded by large capitals, about the murder of a number of inoffensive American tourists at the river Amazon, by a party of Brazilian soldiers. The [illegible] ought to have added that it was the 'inoffensive' gentlemen who fired first upon the soldiery. I cannot, nor is it necessary to go into the details of this sad rencontre. Seeing such a statement, however, in a Manchester paper, I cannot refrain from pointing out its injustice.

The Money Market continues in the same state as when I last wrote. Exchange has increased to 27¾d. to 28d.; and discounts at the banks 9 per cent., and in private establishments at 10 and 11 per cent. There are some proposals relative to the management of the Bank of Brazil before the Chambers, but they are not calculated to produce any appreciable alteration in the state of monetary affairs for some time to come. Provisions of all sorts continue to maintain enormous prices. Labor is very scarce, and as a consequence very expensive. Very ordinary negroes are receiving nearly £5 per month and their board.

The weather is beautifully cool and pleasant, the temperature during the night in the city reaching as low as 60° Fahrenheit."

BUENOS AYRES.

MISSION OF THE BRITISH MINISTER TO THE PARANA—MARKETS—YELLOW FEVER AT MONTEVIDEO SUBSIDING.

From Buenos Ayres our advices are to the 2d of June. Nothing of importance is reported.

Mr. Christie, the British Minister, was about to leave for the Parana, and some faint hopes were cherished that he might succeed in effecting a reconciliation between Buenos Ayres and the sister provinces of the former Argentine Confederation.

The import market had been rather dull, without improvement of prices. With the exception of tallow and jerked beef, all kinds of exports were in brisk demand. Wool was realising high prices. Exchange on England 73.

The fever at Montevideo was rapidly subsiding when the packet left.

NEW WAY OF MAKING CORN BASKETS.—A Vermont Yankee has invented and patented a new plan of making corn baskets, which looks well—on paper:

"The body of this basket is made entirely of upright splints or staves, without braiding in cross strands. These splints are nearly an eighth of an inch in thickness, and are held firmly in place between the two pieces of thin board that form the bottom, and the two hoops that form the top binding or rim, by wrought nails that pass through each splint, and clinch on the inside. The two pieces that form the bottom are placed with the grain of each piece running at right angles across the other, so that when the nails are driven and clinched it prevents their warping or splitting, thus forming a very strong bottom, on which the basket may be dropped about without danger of breaking or wearing out. The rim at the top being fastened with wrought nails that clinch, is very strong, and does not become loose and let the handles slip out. A flexible wire hoop passes around the centre of the basket, which is fastened to each splint separately, confining them firmly in their places at that point.

They are made of a form to let into each other, like our peach baskets, and gauged to accurate measures, and being manufactured (of course, Yankee fashion) by machinery, are sold at about the same price of baskets made in the ordinary way, and are said to be more durable. They are to become an article of merchandise as soon as the machines can grind out a grist of Vermont timber."

The editor of the *Astronomical Journal* announces the discovery of a new comet by Dr. C. H. F. Peters, at the Dudley Observatory in Albany, at midnight of the 25th and 26th of July. At that time its right ascension was 4 hours and 46 minutes, and its declination 58° north. It is quite faint, and its motion is increasing the right ascension by about 20 minutes, and diminishing the declination by about 1° daily.

CAIRENE LADIES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CAIRO.

The romance of Eastern life has long since ceased. The veiled women still haunt the streets, and you may dream, as you please, of the hidden beauties that no one may see; but some accident will expose the face of the woman whose dark eyes have enthralled you, and lo! she is hideous.

The Cairene costume is unchanged in any respect, and men and women walk the streets or ride on horses and donkeys dressed as their forefathers and mothers dressed two, three, five hundred years ago. The ladies ride astride, usually on a saddle elevated high upon the donkey's back. A man leads the donkey, and carefully watches the lady lest she fall. The face is never exposed. The immense mantle of silk, almost always black, is lifted over the forehead and held by the two hands, which are elevated, one on each side, the elbow projecting as far as possible. The result is to give an appearance of enormous size to the lady, for the air fills the silk as she moves along and it bags out, making her look like an immense sack of silk. From the forehead to the ground falls the white veil, thick and impenetrable to any curious gaze, having an opening across the eyes, through which you see the flashing orbs of Egypt, or the softer glances of Circassian beauties.

Not unfrequently the veil is drawn aside. I have passed many groups of ladies, who had met in the street or in the garden of the Esbekieh and stopped to converse, and who were so earnestly engaged in their talk that they did not hear my footsteps until I was among them. The beauties (comparatively speaking, I mean the young and good-looking ones) usually stare complacently and smile. The older and less vain invariably drop the veil and spit on the ground to curse me.

Sometimes you will see a veiled lady, wearing white from head to foot instead of black; and when you approach her you will be tolerably certain to find that she herself is intensely black. I never saw such dark complexions. They are shining ebony, these women from Nubia.

The dress of the lower classes is, as I described it in Alexandria, simple in the extreme. The women wear but a single long, loose gown, open at the neck and down to the waist. The breast is always exposed, and little thought of modesty or decency troubles them. The scene around the opening of the well on the east side of the Esbekieh, at the most crowded thoroughfare in front of the door of the Oriental Hotel, is always amusing. The water is raised from the well by an endless chain of stone jars, the usual manner in Egypt. Two bullocks turn the rude cog-wheels, walking in a circle around the well, and the water falls into an open trough, from which it runs into a little pool some six feet square, and thence across the street and into the gardens.

There are always a dozen or more women washing clothes in this pool. They are half naked themselves, and are accompanied by their children, who are entirely naked, and who lie and roll in the water and the dry dust of the street alternately, chasing each other back and forth, heedless of their want of clothes or their unpicturesque appearance.

Beauty, if it exist at all in Egypt, is exceedingly short-lived. I should not doubt its existence, for I have seen among the copper-colored countenances of the native girls some whose mould was of the finest, whose features were chiseled with great regularity; but the downcast look—the worn and weary air—the sad eyes and heavy lips, indicate the early decay of all that is lovely. They are usually married at twelve or thirteen years of age, and life then, among the lower classes, becomes more a burden than a joy.

Among the wealthy who live in luxury and ease, I am told it is not very different. The form does not retain its roundness and elasticity even to the ordinary age of young beauty with us. Women are old here at twenty, very old at thirty; and yet they live to be much older, of course; and at sixty or seventy they are not very different in appearance from thirty or forty.

Married life is precarious. The wife is at the mercy of the husband. He has but to utter the words, "I divorce you," and she ceases to be his wife. Hence she lives in constant terror and apprehension. Yet sometimes the wife rules here, and I have found one man who would not make a bargain unless he could consult his wife first. But the old stories of the romance of the harem have long ceased to be worth the telling and new ones seldom replace them.

You may hear one. You may perhaps be standing on the island of Rhoda looking at the dark rush of the water, and some one will whisper to you the sad tale of the beautiful favorite of ABBAS PASHA's younger days, who loved and was loved by a foreigner, a young English nobleman. You may hear, perhaps, how he swam the river, Leander like, to meet her—how he sat by her side and spoke in low, soft words all the night long, while the slave who had admitted him watched at the door. How this was a passionate dream of joy in the life of the young and beautiful girl, in which her soul's perfect love for him grew up and flourished gloriously. How she was to have gone away with him, and all was arranged for their flight, and then—and then—no one knows what next; but they tell of a Nile boat and a sack, and that the fair limbs of the beautiful Fatima were swept with mud and filth and all the abominations of Cairo, down to the unknown depths of the Delta.

Here is the foundation for a story, but it is only hinted at. You cannot get any one to relate it to you. It is one of those histories that no man is willing to know anything about.

Women have no names in Cairo. They of course have their names at home, but no man knows the name of his neighbor's wife or wives. A woman is spoken of as the wife of such a person, or the sister of such a person, but never by her own name.

The daughter of MEHEMET ALI, the sister of the present Viceroy, is the first lady in Egypt.

Her history is almost a romance. This is not the place to speak of the private incidents in it which have long made her to be spoken of with contempt, even by the Egyptians, the vilest race of men on earth. But her husband's name is still a terror in Cairo, and men will hardly believe that he is dead.

The Defterdar, as he is always called, was the son-in-law of MEHEMET ALI, and the realization of all the stories of Turkish brutality and tyranny. His palace is in front of the Ezbekieh, but since his death has passed into other hands.

He it was who heard the complaint of a poor woman that a man had drank milk from her measure and then refused to pay her.

The man denied it entirely.

"When was it?" demanded the Defterdar.

"This moment."

"Well, now, woman—listen—I will rip this man open. If I find the milk in him, it is well—you shall be paid. If not, I will rip you open in the same way."

It was done instantly on the floor of his room by his men, he and the woman looking on complacently. The milk was found in the man's stomach, and the Defterdar ordered the value of the milk, ten paras, or about one cent, to be taken from the dead man's gown and paid to the woman.

In another instance, a tax collector had levied on a poor man's cow, his sole possession, for one of the onerous taxes of MEHEMET ALI. The cow was worth two hundred piastres. The tax was forty. The collector took the cow, sent for a butcher, made him kill the cow and cut it into ten pieces, and then sent for ten men and forced them to take and pay for the pieces six piastres each. It was dearly beef, but they would never have touched it except under force.

The man complained to the Defterdar that his cow, worth two hundred, had been in this manner sold for forty, and by the oppression of the collector he was left destitute. The Defterdar sent a boat to the village, and brought all the parties and witnesses to his palace.

It was a clear case of oppression.

"How dared you kill this man's cow?" said he to the butcher.

"I was afraid of the collector. He made me do it."

"Do, then, what I tell you. Kill that man, the collector, and cut him into ten pieces."

It was done on the spot, and every man who had had the beef at six piastres, was made to buy a piece of the collector at twenty, and so the poor man had the value of his cow.

These instances are both on the side of justice—but others, countless stories of his cruelties are told, which are perfectly reliable.

His horse was badly shod, so that a nail pricked his foot, not an uncommon occurrence with the best of blacksmiths. But he went to the shop, and had a hot shoe nailed on the foot of the smith. These and other similar accounts may be relied on. Every one in Cairo knows a hundred such.

When MEHEMET ALI and the Defterdar were both dead, NAZLI, the princess, had reason to doubt the affection of her nephew, ABBAS PASHA, the reigning Viceroy. She was afraid that she might die of some sudden disease. Coffee might disagree with her, or pomegranates might produce a worse and more severe complaint than cholera. So she went to Constantinople, and has resided there until, by invitation of her brother, the present Viceroy, she returned to live in Egypt. We shall see how long she will remain. The Viceroy is anxious to win favor from the people for his sister. But it is hardly probable he will succeed, when he is himself so thoroughly hated.

Travelers are beginning to arrive in Cairo, but no Americans yet, beside ourselves, and we leave to-day. Our boat is ready for us, and the American Ensign, and our private signal-flag, are flying. We hope to sleep to-night on the Nile.

We have been for a week surrounded with heaps of provisions, of one sort and another, for a two months' voyage. Everything imaginable in the way of eatables has gone to make up our list, and it is only a subject of wonderment to me in what part of the boat the dragoman has succeeded in stowing barrels of flour, meal, potatoes, and all the ordinary necessities of housekeeping, to the extent that our purchases have gone.

Hereafter I shall have occasion to speak more of the boat and its furniture and fixtures, since that is to be our residence for some weeks. For the present, I am, faithfully.

KANSAS.

The Mayor of Lawrence Sends in a Message—The City Government to be Sustained.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Friday, July 24, 1857.

On Tuesday the Council met and received the message from Mayor BLOOD. If Gov. WALKER determines to proceed, this document will become a bone of contention. It will be evidence of treason—whether high or low, or middling, I really don't know. Here it is:

MAYOR BLOOD'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

I shall enter upon the duties of my office with great distrust of my ability to meet in a proper manner the responsibilities of the position; but with an earnest desire to discharge its duties faithfully and impartially, relying mainly upon your kind forbearance, coöperation and support.

Trusting, gentlemen, that we are all here for the single purpose of promoting the public good, and that we are actuated by an earnest desire to achieve the highest moral, social and pecuniary good for the community, whose municipal interest it is our duty to subserve.

It will be our duty to give our attention to the wants of our enterprising, prosperous and rapidly-increasing community. It should be our aim to give the most inviolable security to property and life, and adopt such measures as will best secure health and happiness to the people—so far as those blessings depend upon local institutions. The community look to us for the passage of proper and necessary ordinances, and their firm and impartial enforcement. Let us hope that the reasonable expectations of our constituents may not be disappointed.

I would urge upon your attention, as a matter of the first importance, the duty of providing at once for the removal of nuisances, as the best means of securing the general health of the inhabitants. I would also recommend that suitable grounds for a cemetery be secured and inclosed at as early a day as practicable. The cemetery should be laid out in suitable lots, which could probably be sold to our citizens for enough to defray the cost of purchasing and inclosing the grounds without resorting to any tax for the purpose.

I would also call your attention to the importance of protecting the public grounds within the city from trespass or injury. By a proper improvement and arrangement of the public grounds, provision will be made for the recreation and enjoyment of all, and the general beauty and health of the town will be promoted.

I would also recommend the speedy erection of suitable bridges across the ravines on Winthrop and Pinckney streets, and opening and improving those streets from their intersection with Massachusetts-street to the western limits of the city.

I would also suggest the propriety of grading and improving Massachusetts-street. These desirable improvements will require considerable outlay. In order to meet this inevitable expenditure it will be necessary to levy a tax. To this proposition I am confident our fellow-citizens will cheerfully respond.

In consequence of the great exposure of our property to destruction by fire, it becomes necessary to take prompt measures to protect ourselves against its ravages. I would recommend for your favorable consideration the construction of two reservoirs or wells of water, to be located on Massachusetts-street. I would also suggest the propriety of encouraging the formation of fire companies, and in some manner procuring suitable ladders, fire-hooks and leathern buckets, as well as one or more fire engines, and the erection of suitable buildings for the same; at the same time every precaution should be taken to provide for the prevention of fires.

While adopting such regulations as shall give an air of neatness, cleanliness and health to our young but rapidly-growing city, your attention will doubtless be called, as conservators of the public peace and morals, to that provision of the charter that authorizes you to restrain and prohibit tippling and disorderly houses.

In order to successfully carry out our municipal regulations, I believe it will be found true policy to pass only such ordinances as are demanded by public necessity, and are clearly proper and just, and to see *that they are firmly, impartially, and promptly enforced.* J. BLOOD.

LAWRENCE, July 20.

After appointing the usual Committees, the Council adjourned.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT TO BE SUSTAINED.

It will meet at the time appointed by the charter, pass ordinances, *and put them in execution.* The Mayor told me that, in case of a refusal to pay the taxes, he would be in favor of selling property to collect them. It is improbable that there will be any opposition. But if there is opposition, *I have no doubt that execution will be enforced.*

Now what will Governor WALKER do? Wait till an overt act is committed? Why, then, did he march on Lawrence before the officers took oath? Now that they have taken the oath, why don't he proceed against them? Has he found that there is no cause of prosecution, or is this inexplicable and apparently ridiculous movement *a pretext for preventing a large vote in favor of the Free State Constitution on the 3d of August next, by throwing a division of soldiers into the most prominent Anti-Slavery precincts?*

Yours, truly, JACOBUS.

STORY OF A FISH AND OF A SKULL.—A most singular incident occurred in Burrell township a short time since, which is worthy of notice. Two sons of Mr. JOHN H. IRETT were in the habit of setting "night-lines" in the Allegheny river, in order to become possessed of the finny tribe. One morning a very mysterious looking thing was observed from the shore, as being attached to one of the lines out some distance. On drawing in the line, a fish was fast on the hook, with its head protruding from the orifice of a human skull which rests upon the vertebral column, its body being in the skull, and too large to allow its escape therefrom. The theory is that the fish became domiciled in the skull some time since, and grew until it became imprisoned therein beyond the power to escape unaided. The skull is sound, and has yet four teeth in it, the remainder having dropped out. Its shape indicates that it possibly belonged to a negro, and was, perhaps, that of a female.—*Greensburg (Pa.) Herald.*

During Friday night and Saturday, a large number of merchants and business men from St. Louis and the West, arrived in Philadelphia and took lodgings at the Girard House. The party numbers about one hundred—three hundred others being on their way.

The Buffalo Mozart Society, under the direction of Professor WEBBER, are rehearsing two Oratorios, entitled "The Pilgrims of 1620," and "The Harmony of the Spheres," preparatory to a public performance. This society is rapidly rising in importance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Injunction Against Conover.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Daniel Conover and others.—The application to restrain, by a perpetual injunction, Mr. Conover from using or removing the books and papers belonging to the Street Commissioner's Office, came up for further argument on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. FIELD resumed the argument from the previous day. New-York was not only a large city, but its government was very corrupt. This was evident in the action taken by the Common Council upon important public matters, as in the Eighth-avenue Railroad case, in which it has since been clearly proven that the members were bought.

This corruption permeated the City corporation, and it was not to be wondered at that other acts of corruption and degradation should be committed, as in the matter of the Street Commissioner's Office. Mr. Field proceeded to review the various circumstances connected with the attempt made by Mr. Conover to take possession of the Street Commissioner's office, under an appointment by Governor King. The actions of the various parties following Mr. Conover's ejectment from the Street Commissioner's office, were alluded to and commented upon in the order of their occurrence, from the application to Justice Peabody for an order directing the delivery of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's office by Mr. Devlin to Mr. Conover, to the final granting of the application and warrant sending Mr. Devlin to Eldridge-street jail. Mr. Field strenuously urged, from the facts in the case that Mr. Conover was the legal Street Commissioner, and as such entitled to the free use and unrestrained possession of the books and papers appertaining to the office. He hoped, therefore, that the application restraining Mr. Conover from the use of these books would be denied. In closing, Mr. Field took occasion to state that during the whole of the present litigation he had been actuated by motives of the purest justice—he had not uttered a word he desired to recall. Exception had been taken to his reference to one of the opposing counsel as having pursued an Hibernian method in getting out an injunction in the case. He disclaimed having meant any slur by the remark—he had a great respect for the Irish. Ireland was a beautiful Island and the people industrious and intelligent. Altogether the present litigation was a curious one, and he had no doubt that the details of the case would be read in coming time with intense interest, not only by the Winter firewood but in the cool shade and by the Summer babbling brooks.

Mr. Sickles replied to the argument of Mr. Field. He was unable, he said, to discern in the remarks of opposing counsel, touching the rise and fall of Courts of Justice and the acts of the virtuous State Legislature last Winter, anything particularly pertinent to the present issue. Some things stated as facts he wished briefly to refer to. In the first place he denied the allegation that Mr. Conover was in possession of the Street Commissioner's Office and was ejected by Mr. Devlin. When Mr. Conover essayed to instal himself in the Street Commissioner's Office, Mr. Turner was in possession of the office. The papers in the case showed this, and Mr. Conover's acts showed it. This was before the appointment of Mr. Devlin. He denied the statement that the warfare commenced on the side of Mr. Devlin, subsequently in common with Mr. Conover and the resistance made by Mr. Devlin was only met as his duty required of him. This ended the first epoch in this case. The second epoch had been carefully passed over by the opposing counsel. This was the forcible ejectment of the old man Turner from the Street Commissioner's office by Mr. Conover; and a possession of the office since by the latter through force and in opposition to all right and law. Mr. Devlin had been sent to Eldridge-street jail, had been kept away from the office, but he waited with calm and unruffled patience the decision as to his rights by the proper tribunals. He contended that Mr. Devlin was the legal Street Commissioner, and that he should be entrusted with the custody of the books of his office. By the present disposition of the books, they were in danger of being defaced and lost. The records were of priceless nature, and placing them in charge of a constable was an act of highest neglect and culpability. Duty to the public, he insisted, required that the books should forthwith be consigned to the care of Mr. Devlin, their legal and proper custodian.

Mr. Sickles closed his argument at 2¼ P. M., when the case was submitted to the Court.

THE DEVLIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

His Honor stated that in consequence of his time being occupied in hearing the arguments on the injunction against Conover, that he would be compelled to defer his opinion in the matter of the Devlin *habeas corpus* case till some day next week.

A Grand Petit Larceny—Assaults upon Policemen, &c.—Two more Quarantine Law-breakers Convicted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—AUGUST 1.

Before Justices Osborne and Welsh.

A heavy calendar and long-winded "shysters" kept the Judges busy until a late hour. The most interesting cases tried were those in which parties were charged with assaulting policemen; another case of Quarantine law-breaking; a case of indecent assault upon a married woman; a petit larceny case, in which the prisoner, a negro waiter, was first charged with grand larceny by his employer, and afterwards tried for petit larceny, and sentence suspended, with the understanding that the complainant would again take him into his service; and a case in which the prisoners were convicted of impersonating a policeman and arresting a man, with a view to extorting money, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN COURT.

George Royal, alias Washington, was a colored waiter, aged 17, in the employment of Alfred F. Thorne, No. 96 East Sixteenth-street, upon whose complaint he was arraigned on a charge of stealing $150 worth of property on July 13. The evidence was that Margaret, a servant girl in Mr. Thorne's employment, laid out some silver teaspoons, forks, napkin rings, &c., to be used at breakfast; that the prisoner was present, and soon after the property was missing; Lewis Levy, No. 493 Grand-street, deposed that the prisoner brought the property and pawned it with him; he thought there was something wrong and advertised it; Mrs. Thorne went to his shop and identified it; the offence originally charged was a grand larceny, and this Court had no jurisdiction; but the Assistant District Attorney sent the papers to the Court of Special Sessions, and directed the Judges to try the case; a mistake had been made by Mr. Thorne in estimating the value of the property which was not in reality more than $50; Mr. Thorne had also expressed his willingness to take George into his service again. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the petit larceny, and the Judges suspended sentence.

IMPERSONATING POLICEMEN.

Charles Van Orden and Martin Sears were prosecuted upon the complaint of Patrick Vesey, of No. 294 West Thirty-second-street. Pat was walking through West Thirty-eighth-street about 3 o'clock in the morning, July 26. He had been drinking a little. *Counsel*—How much had you drank that night? *Witness*—Well, about three gills. Sears came up to him and said he was a policeman, and told him to consider himself his prisoner. Pat walked along with him about half a block, when it occurred to him that he had committed no offence, and he stopped short and demanded his captor's authority. Van Orden at this moment came up and asked Sears what he had. Sears answered he had a prisoner and was taking him to the Station-House. He then told Pat that if he had any money and would give it to him he would let him go. Witness told them he had only 1 cent, which he would gladly exchange for his liberty. They searched him and found nothing more and then both ran away. *Judge Osborne*—These chaps ought to be taught a lesson, because if he (the complainant) had had any money about him, they would probably have committed a much more serious offence—it would have been highway robbery. *Judge Welsh*—These things bring great discredit upon our Police force; people think that policemen are guilty of these things. Counsel wanted the Judges to suspend sentence, and have the prisoners sent away from New-York—on a whaling voyage, perhaps. *Judge Osborne*—You can't keep those boys out of the City. (After consultation.) Well, we find them guilty, and if you'll bring me the shipping articles, showing that they have been shipped to go on a whaling voyage, we'll let them go. Otherwise, we'll sentence them. (Aside.) They'll never go on a whaling voyage. The prisoners were remanded.

TWO BLACK EYES.

Bridget White, No. 125 Monroe-street, appeared on the witness stand to testify that Mary Ann Driscoll committed an assault and battery upon her, July 29. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what did she do to you. *Witness*—She beat me and gave me a black eye. *Judge Osborne*—Why it was only two or three days ago, and I don't see any marks of it. Your eyes are naturally black. (Witness cast down her eyes.) I guess she didn't hurt you much. We find her guilty and suspend sentence.

ALMOST A ROBBERY.

Thomas McClair and Joseph McClair, both boys, went up to Margaret Wherty, of No. 91 East Thirty-first-street, with some others, (not arrested,) while she was walking in Twenty-sixth-street, and stole a breast-pin worth $3 50, which she had on. She saw that resistance was useless and made none. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what have you got to say to this? *Little Boy*—(with tears in his eyes,)—he, (pointing to the other,) didn't have anything to do with it. *Judge Osborne*—Well, did you? The boy bowed his head. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you're a pretty nice kind of a boy. (They were brothers.) The evidence shows that you were both equally guilty. If she had resisted it might have been a robbery. We find you both guilty and send you to the House of Refuge. The mother of the prisoners wept a great deal and pleaded hard in their behalf, but the Judges were inflexible.

THE COST OF ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Thomas Rooney, John McDay and James McDay, convicted on Thursday of assaulting a policeman, were brought to the bar to be sentenced. *Judge Osborne*—John McDay does not seem to have done anything. *Counsel*—The officers beat the prisoners after they got to the Station-House. *Judge Welsh*—It was no more than they deserved if they did. *Judge Osborne*—In this case of Thomas Rooney, John McDay and James McDay, the Court have concluded to suspend sentence in the case of John McDay, and fine the others $20 each.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Patrick Campbell appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Mary Ann Willis, a married woman, residing at No. 50 Sheriff-street. Mrs. Willis stated that she retired at 1 o'clock on the morning of [illegible] The witness [illegible] upon her [illegible]. *Judge Osborne*—Have you got counsel here? *Counsel*—Yes, the has. *Judge Osborne*—Well, you had better have the summing up to him. It appeared that last Winter Mrs. Willis had settled a precisely similar case for $25, and counsel said she had offered to hush up the present affair upon the receipt of $50. *Judge Osborne*—There was no battery in this case. The only question is, how far it was an assault. My associate thinks it may be construed into a technical assault. We find him guilty, and suspend sentence for the present. We'll think over the case. He's out on bail.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

Officer Zenas Crowell, of the Eleventh District Police, was conveying a prisoner to the station-house, July 28, when Charles Hoffman came up and struck him with his fist, with the intention of rescuing his prisoner. The officer let the prisoner go and arrested Hoffman. *Judge Welsh*—Has he been in prison at all? *Counsel*—No, Sir. *Judge Welsh*—This interference with the Police must be stopped. *Judge Osborne*—We'll find him guilty, and suspend sentence till Tuesday. Meanwhile, Crowell, you make some inquiries about him yourself.

ANOTHER QUARANTINE CASE.

James Harmon and William Haley, two men in sailor's garb, were charged with violating the Quarantine Laws. The bark Catie, in the Quarantine anchorage, was unloading her cargo (of sugar) on lighters, July 27. Officer O'Rourke testified that he saw a row boat about fifty yards from the bark that day inside the buoys which mark the Quarantine limits. Upon overhauling her, the prisoners were arrested; some empty sugar bags and nails were found with them. *Counsel*—Undoubtedly people have a right to pass through the Quarantine limits. The Judges know that. *Judge Osborne*—They were violating the Quarantine laws. Dr. Thompson, Health Officer of the Port, was examined. He gave parties permits sometimes to pass through the Quarantine limits and the prisoners had none. *Judge Osborne*—A great many people don't ask permits; they'd rather go through without. *Counsel*—They were just rowing through. *Judge Osborne*—Of course they were rowing, they wouldn't swim away from the vessel. The Judges have no discretion in this matter. They were violating the Quarantine laws. What do you say, Judge? (After consultation) well, we'll have to send these chaps up. Counsel wanted the Judges to note his offer to give an appeal bond. *Judge Osborne*—Certainly, we'll note that. The complaint against the prisoners was supported by affidavit of R. H. Thompson, of Tompkinsville, S. I., the Health Officer, and James O'Rourke, a Special Patrolman of the Metropolitan Police, stationed at Quarantine, who with Officers McLyman, Van Clief and Decker arrested them. The prisoners were remanded until Tuesday, when they will be sentenced.

Sale of the Washington Relics.

From the Baltimore Patriot of July 30.

Much interest was elicited this morning, at the auction-rooms of S. H. GOVER & Co., by the sale of the cane and spy-glass that belonged to Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON. A large and intelligent audience was present, to whom the eloquent speaker, Mr. GOVER, gave a history of the relics, and who verified their authenticity by reading a certificate from the venerable GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, WASHINGTON's adopted son, dated 24th June last. The articles appear to have been the property of a relation of the Washington family, to whose ancestor they were given by the will of their first distinguished owner.

The certificate, cane and glass were all put in one lot, as the owner desired they should not be separated if possible. The first bid was fifty dollars. "Fifty dollars," repeated the auctioneer but once, when "one hundred" was cried. Then the bidding became quite spirited between three or four parties. It soon became understood that one, at least, of the active bidders had a peculiarly interesting authority for his figuring. When it was finally knocked down to Col. JOHN S. GITTINGS, that gentleman was congratulated upon his success, as it was understood that he was acting for the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association of Virginia and Maryland, who purchased the relics to present them to Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, as a mark of their gratitude and regard for his noble and successful exertions in behalf of their patriotic cause.

As a strong evidence of the popular wish in this respect, we learn that one of the bidders represented a number of gentlemen of our city, mainly connected with the Maryland Institute, by whom he was authorized to make the purchase for them of some object. We also learn that Mr. EVERETT had written private letters to a friend in Baltimore, asking him to bid a goodly sum on his behalf, as he was anxious to become the owner of his cane, if its authenticity was clear.

Two hundred and five dollars was the sum at which the bidding closed, which was much less than was generally expected, as the competition was quite strong. The owner had refused offers of much larger sums in former years, and was offered, only a few days since, $100 for them for public exhibition in New-York for three days.

Everybody seems pleased with the result of the sale; and we offer our congratulations to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, and to the late owner of these relics, upon their being committed to the hands of so worthy a custodian as the peerless orator and statesman of the Union, whose character, more than any of our living public men, approximates the stainless purity and elevated patriotism of the Father of his Country.

Meeting of the Linseed Oil Manufacturers.

A meeting of the manufacturers of linseed oil in Southern Ohio and Western Indiana, was held in Cincinnati last week, and after some discussion the meeting adjourned to meet in Dayton last Saturday. The Cincinnati *Price-Current* says of it:

Sixteen oil mills were represented. A resolution was adopted unanimously, that the rule of selling linseed oil by weight, as prescribed by the law of this State, passed last Winter, be adopted by all dealers, so that after the new crop oil is in market it will be sold by weight, at the rate of 7½ lbs. to the gallon. It was also agreed that the packages in which the oil is contained be charged for in all cases henceforward.

The rules heretofore observed in the loaning of seed to farmers were revised. The most important changes made are as follows: The price of seed shall be fixed at the time it is taken into store by the manufacturers, and not at some other time named by the grower, as has been the case heretofore. The rule of giving third parties privileges in making loans of seed has been abolished; henceforward the loan shall be made by the manufacturers to the farmer who sows it direct, and the seed returned to the manufacturer or his agent in like manner.

With reference to the present crop of flaxseed, the reports made by manufacturers from the various sections, established the following facts beyond a doubt: A greater breadth of land was sown the present than in any previous season; the crop matured more fully and completely than for several years, and based upon these facts the yield will at least be 30 per cent. greater than in any former season. The quality of the seed is prime and uniformly so.

It was stated by one manufacturer that he had examined the bolls in two or three fields in his neighborhood, and found ten seeds in top bolls.

The question of what the price should be was lengthily discussed, but no resolution was passed, though the census of the meeting evidently were in favor of $1 20 in this city. The estimates of all the manufacturers showed a surplus of seed above their capacity to crush of 100,000 bushels.

It is probable, however, that the price of seed will open rather higher than the one above named, the price of oil being so high, and it is quite as probable that the highest prices paid during the season will be paid at the commencement.

The Ohio Wool Clip.

The Toledo *Blade* says: "The Wool clip turns out very large, and bids fair to bring a profitable return to the owner. From the most reliable information which can be procured from persons who have traveled through the wool-growing districts of Ohio, the dealers are satisfied that the aggregate clip of this year will exceed that of 1856 by 3,000,000 pounds. A large part, if not all of the wool, has now passed from the farmer to the merchant, and a considerable portion into the hands of the buyers for the New-York market, and Eastern manufactories. The prices paid for a great portion of the wool crop range from 40 to 50 cents, and in some of the best districts 55 and 60 cents have been paid. Besides the increase in the number of fleeces, the shearing occurred a month later this year than last, and the increase of the growth of wool during this time affords an increase of eight per cent. to the ordinary clip.

Chicago Breadstuff Trade.

From the Chicago Journal, July 30.

The receipts for the week have been fair, amounting as follows:

Flour, bbls	4,264	Corn, bush	458,368
Wheat, bush	334,485	Oats, bush	9,349

The shipments, for the same time, are:

Flour, bbls	391	Corn, bush	643,744
Wheat, bush	31,640	Oats, bush	400

The amount of grain in store on Saturday last, as reported at the Board of Trade, was:

Flour, bbls	960	Corn, bush	666,033
Wheat, spring, bu.	18,504	Oats, bush	30,526
Wheat, red, bush	1,922		

FLOUR—Transactions have been restricted during the past week almost entirely to supplying the local demand. The supply is light, and at the close a more active demand had sprung up. Spring wheat extras close at $6@$6 25. A lot of Winter wheat Flour sold at $7 this morning, (Wednesday,) and another, of Western Depôt, at $7. $6 50 was offered for Bartlett, and $6 75 asked. Sixty bbls. Snowflake sold at $6 25.

WHEAT—Has declined during the week. Receipts have been very light, and the market is quite bare. The week opened at $1 20, but a steady decline has taken place, and at the close $1 15 to store is the most offered. A car-load of new white Wheat was sold this morning for $1 50; $1 30 was offered and refused for red Winter. A few contracts have been made for future delivery; 40,000 bushels sold on Thursday, for the 1st of September, seller's option, at $1, and 15,000 bushels on Friday, for the 10th of September, at the same figures.

CORN—Receipts have been very fair all the week, but close light. The week opened firmly at 70c., and on Wednesday very large sales were made at these figures. The same rates have prevailed until yesterday and to-day. New-York advices pushed the market down to 68c., and this morning holders were attempting to realize 70c. A boat load of prime river was sold for 70c. afloat, but transactions were limited, [illegible].

OATS—In light supply, and [illegible] demand. Prices have improved; 500 bushels sold on Monday for 55c. on track, and 175 bags at the depôt yesterday for 58c. We quote at 55c.@58c.

BARLEY—But little has yet come forward. The first consignment of new (800 bushels) sold on Friday, to January, for $1.

FREIGHTS—Are advancing, and firm at the close. Carriers are asking 5c., but 4½c. is the most offered. Vessels are scarce.

The following is a summary of the Grain business of the present year:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
In store April 20	37,002	775,190	134,000	182,167
In store April	12,142	94,890	95,491	87,498
In store May	9,230	350,085	178,046	112,180
In store June	10,975	408,395	1,447,348	64,181
To July 4	4,085	131,090	448,890	30,887
To July 11	7,388	108,744	673,381	34,874
To July 18	4,819	70,580	384,145	17,966
To July 25	5,000	80,912	481,900	9,361
Total	118,771	1,968,686	3,868,698	468,515

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
May	34,175	317,500	723,702	58,000
June	16,765	684,137	1,946,974	42,000
To July 4	2,885	120,000	840,280	169
To July 11	5,103	137,207	278,313	20,070
To July 18	1,498	41,290	848,806	10,000
To July 25	2,361	65,840	826,011	400
Total	68,061	1,383,163	3,981,181	132,[illegible]

Canada Breadstuff Trade.

From the Toronto Globe, July 31.

The following will show the amount of Flour and Wheat shipped from this port, with the destination thereof for the past week and for the season:

Destination.	For the week. Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bus.	For the year. Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bus.
Oswego	—	—	24,369	186,700
Ogdensburg	—	—	25,395	81,396
Cape Vincent	—	—	3,645	84,900
Rochester	—	—	7,630	37,216
Montreal	695	—	22,048	9,557
Quebec	—	—	8,935	6,895
Portland	—	—	9,931	1,316
Other ports	1,114	—	8,180	26,606
Totals	1809	—	117,293	351,285

The following will show the shipments of Flour and Wheat from the North Shore ports named, for the week ending Saturday, July 25, and for the season up to that date, with the amount left in store:

Ports.	For week. Flour. bbl.	Wheat. bush.	For season. Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	In store. Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.
Hamilton	1,409	—	22,674	12,608	765	—
Flamboro	100	—	11,120	19,264	560	—
Welling Square	500	—	5,180	73,500	709	4,000
Oakville	—	—	22,388	5,442	—	—
Port Credit	42	1,046	14,180	67,341	2,000	4,600
Darlington	548	—	26,649	4,315	75	24
Oshawa	688	—	17,354	14,420	480	—
Port Hope	—	—	14,570	88,412	—	—
Cobourg	—	—	18,045	36,681	1,080	—
Colborne	—	—	90	2,289	15	1,311
Whitby	—	—	4,800	147,512	291	12,318
St. Catharines	—	—	18,306	150,261	500	36,081

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 25@$7 37½; Pots, $7 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,105 bbls., including 665 bbls. Pearls, and 440 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at full rates. Java, 16½c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@14c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ₩ lb. The Baltimore *Patriot* of last evening, says: "There has been quite a brisk inquiry for Coffee during the past week, and the transactions, in consequence, have been large. The sales were about 15,600 bags, viz.: 600 bags fair Rio Coffee at 11½c.; 11,500 bags good do. at 11½c.; 300 bags do. at 11¾c.; 650 bags do. at 11⅞c.@11¾c.; 150 bags do. at 11⅝c.@11⅞c.; and 1,260 Laguayra do. at 13c. The stock of Coffee now on the market is estimated at 50,000 bags. Holders remain very firm in their views, and not at all disposed to press sales. We now quote Rio Coffee as follows, viz.: 10¾c.@11c. for low and medium grades; 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to good, and 12c. for prime. Laguayra Coffee may still be quoted at 13c., and Java do. at 16½c.@17c. To-day we had reported sales of 150 bags fair Rio at 11¼c.; 600 bags good do. at 11⅝c., and 110 bags do. at 11¾c. The market for the week closed firm. We note the import this week of 3,600 bags per bark *Cyole*, from Rio." The Charleston *Courier*, of July 29, states that a cargo of 4,000 bags of Rio Coffee was sold on Tuesday at auction, as advertised by the Messrs. SYBERT. The sale was well attended, and the bidding was active. Prices ruled from 11c.@13c. but the bulk went off within the range of 11¼c.@11¾c.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Middling	15¼	15¼	15⅜	15½
Middling Fair	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	16
Fair	15⅞	16	16	16⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in pretty good demand at somewhat better prices, to-day. Sales, 6,800 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 55@ 6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 30@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian is improving. Sales: 650 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$8 75 for low superfine to very choice extra ₩ bbl. Southern is more active at firmer rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 3,800 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT.—Sales by auction: 2,716 boxes Sicily Lemons at 75c.@$3 40; and 600 boxes do. Oranges at $1 60@$3 30, cash, ₩ box.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in fair demand at, however, somewhat unsettled prices. Sales: 15,400 bushels, including very good White Canadian at $1 88; ordinary Red Western, club, at $1 45, and prime to choice White Southern, new, at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid, at $1 10@$1 13 ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are worth 64c.@66c. for Western; 60c.@64c. for State and for Jersey; 56c.@62½c. for Canadian; 58c.@62c. for Pennsylvania, and 54c.@60c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. The Barley Crop of this State promises a fair average yield, somewhat in excess of that of last year. A sample of it, grown in Monroe Co., has been exhibited in Albany. Corn is but moderately inquired for, at heavy prices. Sales: 23,000 bushels, at 87c.@90c. for inferior to prime mixed ₩ bushel. Other kinds are out of market, and are nominal in price.

HAY—About 690 bales River were purchased at 60c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Unchanged. Stock, Aug. 1, 313 tons and 10,332 bales foreign, with 1,345 bales American, in 1857, against 4,122 bales foreign, and 922 bales American in 1856.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, says: "The market for *Dry Hides* at the first of the month of July opened with a fair demand from the trade at 32c. for Buenos Ayres and 28½c. for Orinoco. The market continued buoyant with an increasing demand, and prices advanced at about 1½c. ₩ lb. each week, until at the close, Buenos Ayres have reached to within about 1c. of the highest obtained last Spring. *Dry Salted*—The receipts of this description have been rather light, but fully equal to the demand, which is limited, except for Brazil Hides, which have been in good demand, and full prices have been realized. Sales include 5,800 Pernambuco in Philadelphia to come here, weighing 26 lbs. at 24c., and 3,000 Maranham, 20 lbs. at 26c., 6 mos. *Green Salted Hides* have been very scarce, and much sought after for Oak Leather. The stock of all kinds is very light. *Upper Leather Stock* has been in rather better demand, although the prices now obtained for the leather will scarcely warrant tanners paying present prices for the raw material. The principal sales have been 12,000 Sierra Leon at 33c.; 7,000 Gambia and Bissau at 29c.; 4,500 do. do. on private terms; 14,000 Rio Nunez in Boston, on private terms. Calcutta Kips and Buffaloes have arrived very freely at Boston, and have mostly been sold at full prices. *Horse Hides*—The receipts have been light, but with a fair demand prices have been sustained. The market has been less active this week, which is, however, owing more to the advanced pretensions of holders than to any falling off in the demand, and prices are if anything firmer than they were last week. But few parcels of Orinoco, Buenos Ayres or Rio Grande are offering at the current prices, and sales are chiefly confined to the more common class of Hides. The stock, though not excessive, is fully equal to the present wants of the trade, as but few of the late purchases are intended for immediate consumption. In Boston the market has been active during the present week, and sales of Calcutta Cows and Buffaloes, as well as Cow Hides, have been heavy: a large proportion of the Buffaloes were sold to come here, mostly at 21c., at which price but few parcels are now offering. The receipts for the week have been 23,318 from foreign ports as follows: 12,000 dry Buenos Ayres per *Arabia* from Genoa; 4,546 Gambia and Bissau per *Julia Rogers* from Bathurst; 4,829 Savanilla per *Emma*; 6,296 Porto Caledo per *T. B. Watson*; 703 Chagres per *Caroline*; 356 West India, and 3,676 coastwise, making a total of 33,391 Hides. The stock in first hands of Ox and Cow Hides is 174,000, same time last year 61,400—year before 83,700."

HOPS—Sales, 65 bales last year's crop, in lots, at 8c.@12c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Has not varied.

LEAD—The demand is brisker, but prices are somewhat irregular.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the demand for Hemlock Sole has been good throughout the week, with sales fully equal to the receipts, and prices have advanced 1c. ₩ lb. on light and middle weights, and ½c. on heavy. Sales are quite heavy for the season, as the demand from the West and South is much better than anticipated. The stock is very light of all descriptions, and many buyers find great difficulty in supplying themselves with suitable stock. Overweights of light average is especially scarce and much sought after. The shipment of considerable quantities of this description to Europe during the early part of the season is now [illegible] felt in the supply. The late advices from Europe quote a [illegible] market and better prices ruling. At the London sale on the 11th ult., about 1,000 sides American Hemlock were withdrawn at 15d. Oak Leather is in active demand at full prices, with a fair stock in first hands. Slaughter in rough is in good request at unchanged quotations. The Boston market [illegible] scarce, but with renewed activity in the boot and shoe trade, this description of stock will, no doubt, soon be in better demand and command more remunerative prices.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	33,100	[illegible]
Sales during the week—sides	30,350	4,000
Stock at the close of the week—sides	32,000	[illegible]
Stock same time last year—sides	58,000	[illegible]

LIME—Rockland 90c. for Common, and $1 10 for [illegible] Lump ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 58c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@55c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@44c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ₩ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Aug. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	Bbls.	1857. Hhds.	Bbls.
Cuba Muscovado	3,297	—	25,[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans & Texas	—	1,346	—	1,[illegible]
Porto Rico	3,[illegible]	—	4,[illegible]	—
Total	[illegible]	1,346	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—The market is comparatively unaltered for Rosin, Tar and Spirits Turpentine. Crude Turpentine is more actively sought after, but is not obtainable, to arrive and here, at [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is in better request and is quoted at 75c.@77c. for American, and 77c.@78c. for English, ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker, and it closes rather higher. Sales 3,700 bbls., in lots, at $21 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 30 days; $24 20@$24 30 for Mess, here; and $19 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 34,440 bbls. Aug. 1, 1857, against 45,128 bbls. July 1, 1857, and 48,918 bbls. Aug. 1, 1856. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10¼c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive, and quoted at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at fair prices. The transactions since our last reach about 575 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15½c. ₩ lb. Beef is saleable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 1,000 bbls., at $16 25@$17 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 75@$18 50 for extra Western, ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef [illegible] ₩ bbl. Stock of Beef in the packing yards, [illegible] tcs. and bbls., August 1, 1857, against [illegible] tcs. and bbls. July 1, 1857, and 26,543 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1856. Beef Hams [illegible] ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1857.

[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., B. are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lamb; G.—Getty's; L.—E. G. Lamson's; T.—Thompson's; W.—Wood's; P.—Parker's; B.—Barber's.

RICE—Is moderately inquired for at our quotations: $5@$5 75 for ordinary to prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, Aug. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Tierces	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bags	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGARS—The demand is pretty brisk, and prices show more steadiness. Sales: 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. It is stated that 5,000@7,000 hhds. of Sugar have been secured, for export, mainly by one of our large banking houses. This movement strengthens the confidence of factors.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Aug. 1.

	1856. Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.	1857. Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.
Cuba	31,695	—	14,000	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
English Isl'ds	197	—	—	950	—	—
New-Orleans	1,581	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	—
Melado	—	—	—	21,794	—	—
Porto Rico	12,839	—	—	10,256	—	—
Siam	—	—	—	—	2,046	—
St. Croix	898	—	—	260	—	—
Texas	249	—	—	—	—	—
Total	46,133	—	14,000*	109,695	24,046	[illegible]

* Havana.

Stock of Sugars in Philadelphia, Aug. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Cuba, hhds	4,460	12,311
New-Orleans, hhds	462	—
English Islands, hhds	—	240
Porto Rico, hhds	2,875	708
Total hhds	7,797	13,261
Boxes	508	2,647
Melado, hhds	—	1,314
Bags	[illegible]	—

TOBACCO—The demand is fair, and prices are very firm. We annex a statement of the movement in Domestic, at the Inspection Warehouse, in this City, during July:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total.
Stock on hand 1st July, 1857	5,601	562	6,163
Received since	1,364	33	1,397
Total	6,965	595	7,560
Delivered since	609	79	688
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1857	6,356	516	6,872

WHISKY—There have been 1,000 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 31½c.@32c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of August 1 says: "The bulk of the clip throughout the West has now changed hands, and the receipts are quite liberal, with some accumulation of stocks. The demand has been lively, particularly for the low and medium grades, but it is not as brisk for the better grades as during the previous two weeks. Prices are well maintained. Some of the manufacturers have purchased largely in the West, and will be likely to suffer from the competition which has existed there and the indiscretion of some of their agents. The sales comprise 200,000 lbs., among which were [illegible] lbs. ¾ and full blood, 50c.@53c.; 25,000 lbs. ¾ blood, [illegible]; 15,000 lbs. ½ blood, 47c.@48½c.; [illegible] lbs. ¼ and ⅜ blood, 46c.; 16,500 lbs. ⅜ blood, [illegible]; [illegible] lbs. Merino pulled, [illegible]; [illegible] lbs. choice Merino, 43½c.@45c.; 6,000 lbs. common, 40c.@41c.; 3,000 lbs. Lambs' pulled, 38½c.@40c.; 2,000 lbs. unwashed, 36c.; all with 6 months credit. The Baltimore *Patriot* of Friday evening states that there has been a fair demand for Wool during the past week, and the market for it ruled firmer. The receipts this week were about 7,000 lbs. We now quote Unwashed at 23c.@24c.; Tub-washed 33c.@37c.; Pulled 32c.@33c.; Lambs do. 31c.@35c.; ¼ to ½ washed Merino 38c.@40c.; ¾ to ⅞ do. [illegible]; ⅞ to full do. [illegible] and Extra at 50c. ₩ lb. These figures show a slight improvement on previous quotations."

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ bale; Flour, 2s. 6d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tierce; Resin, 4½d.@6d. ₩ bbl.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports engagements are [illegible] quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Rachel*, 818 tons, from Calcutta to Boston, $14 [illegible] ₩ ton; a Portuguese brig, 3,000 bbls. Turpentine to Hull, 2s. 9d.; a brig to Bordeaux, light Pipe Staves, $32, and heavy do., $35; one to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves, $37; one, 365 tons, to Lisbon, light Pipe Staves, $36, and back from Malaga, $2,600; a bark, 2,500 bbls., to Havana, $1,450, out; a ship, from Bangor to Havana, Lumber, $10; a bark from Sowbrere to Baltimore or New-York, Guano, $7; one to Mobile and back, Sugar, [illegible], and Molasses, [illegible].

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish in another part of this morning's issue our London and Paris correspondence, and copious extracts from our foreign files by the Europa. The African slave-trade continues to occupy a large share of public attention in England, and two articles on the subject, one from the London Post, a ministerial print, and the other from the London Times, both supporting the new French importation scheme, are worthy the attention of our readers. We are informed that on the evening of the 14th ult. 800 miles of the telegraphic wire had been [illegible] on board the Niagara, and the completion of the latter was promised for the 20th. The British surveying steamer Cyclops, which has been engaged in checking the soundings taken by the United States steamer Arctic, pronounces them to be very satisfactory, and all seems fair for the great work of laying the cable which, it is hoped, will be effected during the present month. The Spanish-Mexican [illegible]. It is semi-officially denied that the Spanish Government have entered into any negotiation with Santa Anna to enable him to recover power in Mexico.

Advices from the City of Mexico to July 17, by the Tennessee at New-Orleans, bring intelligence of the probable election of Gen. Comonfort to the Presidency. So far as received, the returns from the States were favorable to him. The alarm arising from the apprehension of a war with Spain had become serious. A circular letter on the subject had been addressed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Governors of the several States, who are requested to hold the detachments of the National Guard in readiness for service. In case of a war, Gen. Comonfort will assume the command of the army, while Senor Juarez will act as President.

A dispatch from St. Paul's, Minnesota, states that Col. Noble's Wagon Road Expedition has been suspended for the present, on account of the violent opposition of the Yankton Sioux Indians. The 20th of August has been fixed upon by Col. Noble as the day on which to treat with the Indians for the right of way across the country; but should negotiations fail, the enterprise will still be proceeded with, despite all hostilities.

The city government of Lawrence, Kansas, appears to be fully sustained by the people of the town. We received yesterday the Message of the new Mayor, Mr. Bacon, who declares his intention of enforcing the corporation ordinances, "firmly, impartially and promptly," but says nothing of the difficulties with Gov. Walker.

A London detective arrested an escaped railroad swindler at Toronto on the 30th ult. He came out by the Canadian, and two detectives have since been on his track.

A young man, named Theodore L. Tompkins was killed on Saturday night at the low house of prostitution No. 3 Mulberry-street, kept by a German named Louis Mitschell. Tompkins, with two other young men, named Jesse Fraser and Francis Webb, from Hoboken, had been "traveling" about during the evening, and about 12 o'clock entered the house of Mitschell, where they soon got into a quarrel with the inmates about the "treating" of the girls present. After the exchange of many epithets the parties came to blows. The barkeeper, a young man named Ferdinand Simon, seized a bludgeon, with which he dashed among the young men from Hoboken, all of whom were soon felled, bleeding, and maimed. In this encounter Simon, they said, was assisted by two other men, but this story is denied. The beaten party were then expelled from the premises, after which they made their way as best they could towards home. Tompkins was so very faint that a friend had to assist him from the Barclay-street ferry-boat to his home, No. 17 Washington-terrace, Hoboken. A physician was sent for, who pronounced the skull to be fractured in two places, either of which was fatal. The sufferer lingered until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. An inquest upon the body of deceased was commenced yesterday, and, after some witnesses had been examined, was adjourned to Tuesday. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Sergeant Hicks, of the Sixth Precinct, who, during the day, arrested the barkeeper Simon and two of the women, and locked them up in the Station house. Mitschell, the proprietor of the den, was not present when the murder took place.

Another tragedy has startled the community, which by this time ought to have supped so full of horrors as scarcely to be startled at anything. Navesink, N. J., however, and not New-York, is the spot where the tragedy has taken place. On Saturday morning, about daylight, the barkeeper of the well-known "Sea View House," a decent young man, named Morris, was murdered by Donnelly, the book-keeper, of whom he had won between fifty and sixty dollars on the previous night, at play, the purpose of the murderer, it would seem, being to recover the money, in order that his dishonesty might not be exposed, as he had abstracted it for the purpose of gambling, and in the hope of winning, from the safe. The winner, chancing to wake up during the process of robbery, was fatally stabbed by the thief in the throat. The services of a Coroner were, of necessity, required, and who should turn up but Coroner Connery, of Bond-street memory! He had, indeed, no more business to officiate in New-Jersey than a Coroner of Galveston or Mobile, but the Coroner knows that his duty to his adopted country requires him never to neglect an opportunity. He got a verdict against the prisoner—of no legal value—but the New-Jersey Coroner, acting legally, impanneled a Jury, whose verdict consigns the accused, without any informality, to the State Prison to await his trial.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions commences to-day. Very little is usually done in the hot Summer months in this Court, but the present Term will be one of more than ordinary interest. It is the intention of the District Attorney to try the parties arrested for a participation in the late riots, and a lively time may be expected. Cancemi, the murderer of the policeman Eugene Anderson, will also be tried during the present term.

An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of Wm. Coffin, who came to his death in a manner somewhat singular. It appeared on the inquest that, on the 7th instant, deceased wrenched his ankle while walking; erysipelas soon afterwards set in, and this was followed by an abscess and fever, which produced exhaustion and death. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 36 years of age.

The cabinet manufactory of Brumme & Moore, Nos. 73 and 75 King-street, was entered by burglars early Saturday morning and robbed of more than $1,200 worth of satins, brocatels, &c. The stolen property was afterwards recovered by two Policemen in a house in Thirty-second-street, near Sixth avenue. The police were compelled to batter down the door of the apartment where they found the plunder, and meanwhile the thieves managed to effect their escape through the rear of the premises. They are known, however, and will doubtless be soon arrested.

A young Irish girl, named Blanche Hillary, died in the Tombs on Saturday, from laudanum which she had taken shortly before, with a view to suicide, at a house of ill repute in Wooster-street. She was only 18 years of age. Her friends reside in Boston.

The [illegible] habeas corpus case was decided by Judge Metcalf, at Richmond, about 11 o'clock A. M., on Friday, the opinion being of great length, and occupying some two hours in its delivery. A vast amount of legal lore is said to have been embodied in the opinion. [illegible], instead of being discharged or surrendered to the officer from whose custody he was taken, was held to bail in $3,000 to appear before said Judge at the Court of Sessions, at some future time!

At the meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, an hundred and seventy-one votes were taken to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Draper, without effect. All the votes were alike as follows: Cyrus Curtis, three; Royal Phelps, two; Daniel Ullman, one. The Mayor's application for the privilege of appointing some twenty odd policemen himself, was denied, when a spicy debate ensued, during which Gen. Nye made some very pertinent remarks upon the conduct of the Mayor since the passage of the Police law. The voting for a new Commissioner will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

The minutes of the secret session of the Board of Commissioners prove very unreadable and stupid, showing nothing that was not at the time reported in much more tempting shape in the Times.

On Saturday, Mr. Sherwood applied before Justice Davies for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Police Commissioners in having discharged one Richard Gambling, one of the late Municipal Police of the Sixteenth Ward. The grounds of the application were set forth in Mr. Gambling's affidavit, which was published in the Times of Saturday morning. The motion was argued at length, Mr. Gambling in favor of it, and Messrs. Noyes and Vanderpoel opposing.

Two more Quarantine law-breakers were tried and convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions before Justices Osborne and Welsh. They will be sentenced on Tuesday. Assaulting Policemen seems to be a popular amusement now-a-days. Two more cases of this kind were before the Court yesterday. Several interesting petit larceny, and assault and battery cases were disposed of.

There have been no arrivals of sickly vessels at Quarantine. The *Hesperus* has been permitted to come to the City. A free fight took place on Saturday night among the stevedores, who had congregated at Quarantine, and were lodging in the *Hospital buildings. Bad rum is charged as the* exciting cause. Two persons had their faces battered in the *melee*. The ring-leaders were arrested, and will be tried by Judge Deforest.

William White, a sailor, aged 31 years, and a native of New-York, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received by being struck on the head with a hammer, by a messmate with whom he was fighting, on board the schooner *Isaac Hinckley*, on the 14th ult. The person by whom the injuries were inflicted was arrested at the time, but White refusing to prosecute, he was dismissed, and is now probably at sea.

The funeral of David O'Keefe, who died at Far Rockaway last Thursday, of paralysis, was attended yesterday afternoon. Mr. O'Keefe was several times elected to the Assembly from the Thirteenth Ward. He ran on the Democratic ticket, two years ago, for Judge of the Marine Court, but was not elected.

A young man named McGinnis was drowned about 7½ o'clock last evening, while bathing with a number of others at the foot of King-street. He disappeared suddenly from his companions, and it is supposed that he was taken with cramps. The body has not been recovered.

A brutal fight occurred at Manhattanville on Saturday night between a party of laborers. One of them, named Francis Shaw, was badly stabbed in the head by Thos Rothcamp, who was arrested and committed to prison.

The argument in the Court of Common Pleas on the Conover contempt case, before Judge Ingraham, did not take place on Saturday, as was expected, but was postponed till next Saturday.

Two women were arrested on Saturday charged with attempting to pass, at stores in Sixth avenue, counterfeit $3 bills on the Marine Bank of New-Bedford, Mass. They were locked up.

Arrangements are being made, under the auspices of the Cooper Democratic General Committee, for a grand mass meeting, to protest against the acts of the late Legislature.

There were 531 deaths in the City during the past week, an increase of 60 as compared with the mortality of the week previous.

The Isthmus Again—A Constitutional Question.

A recent dispatch from one of our special correspondents at Washington announced that certain questions of constitutional administration had arisen in the Cabinet discussions of a plan for giving future security to the Panama transit. The accuracy of this information is entirely confirmed through other reliable sources. It would thus seem that the policy of a perfect acquisition of some portion of the Isthmus had been under consideration at Washington. We can conceive of no possible opportunity to raise constitutional objections against any proposition short of that. Indeed, the language of our dispatch, published on Saturday morning, implies distinctly that it is the policy of positive acquisition, and not of an Americanized Municipal Government, in relation to which the doubt is raised; for our correspondent telegraphed that some members of the Cabinet question the constitutionality of the suggested acquisition, "except with a view to its admission into the Union as a State."

The question whether the United States can properly hold any territory in a condition of colonial dependency has long been mooted,—but never decided so far as we are aware. Nothing in the Constitution specifically forbids it; nor do we see that any such prohibition is implied by, or to be inferred from, any clause of that instrument. The right of any power to extend its possessions is derived from natural or national law; and, once acquired, it is entirely within the power of the new sovereign to say how its territory shall be governed. The latter is an after consideration; and we can find nothing in our articles of confederation in any degree modifying or changing this attribute of sovereignty—nothing imposing upon ourselves the creation of a State as the condition of territorial expansion. That we believe to be a mere question of expediency; and we are free to confess our doubts of the wisdom of engrafting the British Colonial system upon the American policy. So much upon that point.

Until within the last day or two we had no idea that the project of acquiring any portion of the Isthmus of Panama had been entertained. Certainly we have never advocated it, and no one except a cavilling cotemporary, desirous of setting up a man of straw on which to practice an unskilled hand, would have thought of charging us with any such intention. It was proposed to New-Granada, by the late Administration, that she should agree to the establishment of a Municipal Government upon the Isthmus of Panama, under protection of the United States, for the more adequate security of that important transit. This proposition was based upon the admitted inability of the Republic to insure the inter-oceanic commerce and travel against interruption by the unruly and violent native population. Our right to keep fleets in the harbors of Aspinwall and Panama to supply the protection which New-Granada engaged, but failed to afford, is unquestioned. That, however, was found inconvenient and expensive. The establishment of a Municipal Government over the Isthmus, under American protection, was proposed as a substitute for the fleets, likely to be more efficient in all respects, less costly, and less offensive to New-Granada and her people, than the guns of our frigates constantly and threateningly pointed upon her towns.

It was not proposed to bate one jot of her sovereignty. This she can retain forever, if she chooses, at the same time that—for a consideration important to herself, and trivial to the United States, compared with the advantages to be acquired—she leases to us the power to protect that portion of her territory, for our own commercial purposes, by an efficient police *ashore* instead of a less efficient one afloat. That is the whole of it. New-Granada is asked to cede nothing of value to herself, for the Isthmus of Panama, cheaply and badly as it is governed, contributes nothing whatever to the National Treasury. On the contrary, it is a positive burden, and an element of extreme weakness, exposed to the cupidity of other nations, a constant temptation to fillibusters, and a hot-bed of revolution. With a strong Municipal Government giving promise of stability of enterprises undertaken upon the Isthmus, a few years would build up there great marts of commerce between the Oriental world and the Western hemisphere, to say nothing of the already rapidly extending business between the South Pacific, Australia and Great Britian *via* Panama.

Where is the constitutional objection to this? Perhaps it exists,—but no man has yet pointed it out, and we do not perceive it. Such an arrangement seems to us quite as reasonable and legal as the extension of American jurisdiction *over our subjects in certain Chinese ports and in* heathen or Mohammedan countries. The cases are parallel. If we can, by treaty with another nation, set up our Judiciary upon her territory because we cannot trust hers, why can we not also for a similar reason and under similar stipulations, set up a Municipal Government upon foreign soil for temporary and special purposes deemed of sufficient importance to justify it? This subject is one worthy of discussion, and we commend it to those who can differ in opinion from their neighbors, without naturally and of seeming necessity misrepresenting their views and vulgarly impugning their motives.

Danger to the English Power in India.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, the most efficient soldier ever in the East Indian service, has left on record the opinion that "Mutiny is the greatest danger threatening India—a danger that may come unexpectedly and with a power to shake the very foundation of our Eastern Empire." The old soldier was not an alarmist, and had he lived to the present time he might now see his prophetic opinion confirmed to an extent that he never anticipated; for there is a crisis now pending in India which may give pause even to those who believe most firmly in the invincibility of British power. That power has received such a blow as it never before experienced in the East.

It is true that there have been mutinies in the Indian army before this—but none like it. The Sepoy mutiny at Vellore in 1806, in which one hundred and thirty Europeans were massacred with the same ferocity that lately characterized the revolt in Meerut,—and the Sepoy mutiny at Barrackpore in 1825, in which the 47th regiment of native infantry, refusing to obey orders, was surprised and shot down, and the number of the regiment effaced from the list of the army,—and the mutiny of the Punjab troops in 1850, which resulted in the disbanding of the 66th native regiment at Amritseer—are prominent instances of that "greatest danger" by which the English power has already been threatened. But the mutiny of 1857 finds no parallel in these. Not one regiment of Sepoys only has now revolted and massacred its European officers, but thirty-three. The great Brahmin confederacy of the Bengal army has declared itself in open hostility to the English Government, and, by revolts, dispersions and slaughters, 30,000 native troops have, in less than one month, vanished from its ranks, and are lost forever to the English power. *Although, at the last accounts*, the smaller Sepoy armies of Bombay and Madras remained "true to their salt," it is not to be supposed that their disaffection is ultimately impossible. Their relation to the English power is the same as that of the Sepoys of Bengal. They are all mercenaries—drafted by the conquerors of India, from the ranks of the conquered people, to hold in subjection their own conquered countrymen. This relation is an anomaly in the world's history; and Sir Charles Napier fully appreciated it when he recorded the opinion that "Mutiny is the greatest danger threatening India."

And this is the greatest mutiny. The mutinies at Vellore, Barrackpore and Amritseer were local and speedily suppressed. They produced no effect upon that delicate meter of the political atmosphere—the markets. But the mutiny of 1857 is remarkable, not only for the concert of its action, the extent to which it has spread, and the stubbornness with which, at the last accounts, it was maintaining itself against the English power, but also for its influence upon the commercial markets of India. There is a panic in the bazaars of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; Government Securities have depreciated; Government paper is unsalable; the native merchants are withdrawing coin from the banks and depositing it in hidden places; and the rich rajahs and baboos of Calcutta, whose prosperity is bound up in the commercial enterprises of that city, have deemed it necessary to express, in a formal manner, their sympathy with the English Government in this crisis, and to offer their assistance in defending the Capital of India from the infatuated mutineers.

It appears to a disinterested observer that the English Government is disposed to ignore the real danger now threatening its power in India. The crisis calls forth proclamations from the Governor-General in Council, testifying his belief that a large portion of the Bengal army is still loyal and faithful; when it is notorious that many of those regiments which have not mutinied have been kept to their duty by fear alone. It is true that Lord Canning is a new man, unacquainted with the country which he governs, and is consequently obliged to look for counsel to those around him, whose longer education in the red-tape system of England has advised him to poultice an inflammation which ought to have been immediately lanced. He is, therefore, not to be blamed so much as his predecessor, the verbose Dalhousie, for the temporizing policy with which the Sepoy mutiny has thus far been treated. But Lord Canning has probably learned by this time that every Sepoy complaint, whether about cartridges, or batta, or any offence to caste, is merely a pretence; and that, through all the Bengal army, a treasonable conspiracy has been quietly and extensively formed to overthrow the English power,—that Delhi was to be, as it is, the centre and seat of this conspiracy,—and that the rebel representative of the Great Mogul, who, at the last accounts, had held possession of that city for four weeks against an English seige—was a crowned King in the hearts of the sepoys, long before the new cartridges were thought of.

All this may have appeared improbable to the new Governor-General, when, on the 16th of May last, he issued a proclamation declaring "that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with the religion or caste of its subjects, and that nothing has been, or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste, by every class of the people." Such a proclamation indicates fear in the Government, especially when the same Government has already announced that *not one of these new cartridges*, (to which this mutiny has been attributed,) *"has been issued to any Sepoy in the Bengal Presidency!"* But it is, in substance, the old stereotyped proclamation of all Governor-Generals in council, since the mutiny at Vellore. It may have been successful in palliating a Sepoy inflammation heretofore; but if, now, the disease be treason—it will not prove to be even a palliative. On the other hand, the proclamations of the Governor-General will prove to be inflammatory stimulants, excellently well adapted to the constitution of *the Sepoys, who, as a mass, are ignorant* and uninformed men—the creatures of the few daring spirits to be found in every corps—who may be easily induced to believe that treason is within their reach, and that they can precipitate that day when the *"Delhi-raj,"* shall again sit upon the throne of his ancestors.

As we review the history of India in connection with the events now transpiring there, it appears to us that the Bengal army, moved by some mysterious power, has conspired to strike a blow,—not to compel the English Government to withdraw cartridges which have never been distributed, or to respect a superstition which has never been insulted, but to strike a blow for Empire—to overthrow that English power under which their countrymen have been slaves for a century!

Reforming the Dry Goods Trade—The Evils of Long Credits.

We observe that there is a growing desire among our large dry goods importers and commission merchants to reform the ruinous system of *long credits*, on which their business has been conducted for many years past. Formerly the credits allowed to wholesale buyers of dry goods ranged from six to eight months. At that time both the capital employed, and the amount of business transacted, were comparatively small; the means of communication with distant markets were uncertain and irregular. The importer sent all his orders to Europe, long in advance of the season, and, as there were no steam-packets on the Atlantic, he allowed, in his calculations, sixty days for the transit of his goods to New-York. Then there were no continuous lines of railroads connecting the sea-coast with the lakes and rivers of the far West, and the Western dealer, who purchased of the New-York importer, was obliged to buy his goods several months before he could sell them, sending all of them home on the long and circuitous route by New-Orleans and the Mississippi River. Yet, under all these inconveniences of trade, a credit of six to eight months was deemed sufficient for the jobber.

Now, however, when the conveniences of trade have greatly multiplied, when capital is more abundant, and the amount of business to be transacted is unlimited, when the means of communication with distant markets, both abroad and at home, are rapid and regular, the credits allowed on dry goods sales have been extended rather than reduced; and eight months—and frequently under the influence of sharp competition—nine, ten, and even twelve months are given to the jobber, whom six to eight months satisfied in the slow and sober times of twenty-five years ago! Probably one-half of the Dry Goods which have been sold the past season, in this market, have been sold on credits of nine and ten months.

The evils of this long-credit system are numerous, and are becoming more apparent every year. Not the least of these evils is, that it compels the importer and commission merchant, who sell dry goods on a credit of even eight months, to guarantee the payment for every other description of merchandise which his jobbing customer may purchase on a shorter credit. Thus, his customer purchases a stock of hardware on six months, and a stock of groceries on four months, the usual credits on which these articles are sold. The dealer in hardware and the dealer in groceries are, of course, paid before the dealer in dry goods, and perhaps paid out of the proceeds of the dry goods which the jobber has sold to his retail customer. If, therefore, the jobber loses money in his business, or if he fails, the loss is left to fall upon the dry goods dealer, whose payment has been longest deferred.

The annual losses in the dry goods trade, by the failures of these "middle men"—the jobber and the retailer, who stand between the producer and the consumer—are immense. We have seen it stated that the amount of the business failures in this country, during the year 1856, was *four hundred millions* of dollars. Allowing this statement to be correct, and that the average dividend to creditors, on these failures, was fifty cents on a dollar,—and the result was a *total loss of two hundred millions* of dollars in one year's business; of which nearly three-fourths fell upon the dry goods trade.

Is not the present system of long credits the main cause of these failures and losses? As a distinct business season commences every six months, the buyer on eight months credit enters the market to renew his stock before his first credit has expired. The danger of the system here becomes apparent. The seller is induced, two months before the payment of the former bill is due, to give a second credit of eight months; thus, in reality, giving the buyer credit for nearly the whole of his year's purchases, before he has paid a single dollar of his indebtedness! If the seller objects to sell a second bill of goods before the first is paid, he is likely to offend his customer; he tempts him to act "ugly," or perhaps "fails him;" and in either event the result is a loss to the seller.

It is remarkable that this anomalous state of things is peculiar to the dry goods trade. The grocery dealer selling on four months, and the hardware dealer selling on six months, are able to close the business of one season before a second season commences. There is no *overlapping of credits* here; the jobber purchasing these goods being obliged to pay his last bill before he can make another.

A reform of this character in the dry goods trade must certainly commend itself to every honorable man, and we think that it will need but very little concert of action, among our most responsible business men, to accomplish it. The stockholders in some of the Lowell mills have, we understand, already taken this subject into consideration, and are about to instruct their agents to sell their goods on shorter credits than heretofore. This example will be generally followed.

However much it may be argued that an abolition of these long credits will disorganize the dry goods business throughout the country, it must be allowed that the circumstances which once may have justified them now no longer exist; and that the security and profit of the business are now in short credits and prompt payments. The facilities of intercommunication between all parts of the country have so greatly increased that, for all the useful purposes of credit, four months are now much longer than eight months were a few years ago. Business is progressive; and this long credit system which hampers our dry goods trade is a relic of the past that has no sympathy with the enterprise of to-day. It ought to be abolished.

Pleasant Work for Hot Weather.—The Police Commissioners having the welfare of the City greatly at heart, and being bent on discharging the responsible duties of their office, met together on Saturday and amused themselves by balloting two hundred times for a Commissioner to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Draper. After performing their arduous labors, which were certainly cheap at eight dollars a day, being just four cents for each ballot cast, the Commissioners adjourned over until to-day, when the operation will probably be repeated. The only important event of the contest on Saturday was the resuscitation of Mr. Ullman, the defeated Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, who ran in opposition to Governor Clark. Mr. Cholwell insisted upon making Mr. Ullman a Police Commissioner, but as he could not induce either of the other Commissioners to vote with him, the chances of his success are extremely small. The two Mayors would vote for nobody but Mr. Royal Phelps, and Messrs. Nye, Stranahan and Bowen, would not budge from Mr. Cyrus Curtis. Messrs. Curtis and Phelps are both respectable merchants, and both decidedly party men, one being an old-fashioned Whig, and the other an old-fashioned Democrat. They have, probably, both of them, too much business of their own to attend to, to be able to bestow much time upon the Police Department, if either should happen to be elected to fill the vacant place. But we should suppose that it would be a perfectly easy matter to find a candidate for the place, who would be competent to discharge its duties, and whose political affinities are not so positive as to render him obnoxious to either side. Can it be possible that there is not one man in the whole City whose moral character is sufficiently good to make it a matter of indifference what his political opinions or antecedents may be, who would be competent to perform the duties of a Police Commissioner?

Forney's New Paper.—The first number of *The Press*, Mr. Forney's new paper, was published in Philadelphia on Saturday morning. It is in the old fashioned folio form, and makes a very neat appearance. The editor says "he is not ambitious of printing a mere party paper;" but he avows his intention of advocating the principles of the Democratic party, and expresses his conviction that the election of Mr. Buchanan is "a fortunate moment for the welfare of the Republic." With the election of Mr. Buchanan it was supposed that Mr. Forney's connection with the press would cease, but he enters the field of journalism again with as much buoyancy of spirits as though he were just commencing a new career. Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie is announced as the assistant editor of *The Press*.

Hints to Young Poets.—The success of the satirical poem of *Nothing to Wear* has brought out only two claimants to the authorship of that effusion, and but one imitation, entitled *Nothing to Do*. There are still a good many nothings left for young poets to work upon; as Nothing to Eat, Nothing to Write, Nowhere to go, Nowhere to Live, Nothing to Say, Nothing to See, Nothing to Drink, &c. The poetry of nothings is very far from being exhausted. But, when all the Nothings have been used up there will come a long list of somethings; as something to wear, something to do, something to write, somewhere to go, and so on. When Doctor Akenside published his *Pleasures of the Imagination*, there followed a long list of "Pleasures," and every poet must write about the pleasures of this, that, and the other. There are probably few persons who know that the late Judge Story published a poem entitled the *Pleasures of Contemplation*, and the last of the Pleasures was a poem entitled the *Pleasures of Friendship*, by Doctor Henry, of Philadelphia. Such are the imitative habits of poets; and so much easier is it to improve upon the idea of another than to invent, or suggest an original theme.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The Academy of Music will not reopen to-night, as at first announced. Difficulties between the management and the orchestra occasioned a postponement until Thursday, when the "Choral Opera" will be produced, with all the necessary appliances for comfort and elegant enjoyment. The troubles which have been encountered by the management in starting this enterprise, are understood to have arisen from certain conditions required by the orchestra, with which it was impossible any management could comply. The orchestra claim to have been deprived of their recompense for services rendered during a recent series of Promenade Concerts, and their apprehensions for the future led to over-caution. Hence the difficulty in coming to terms. Mr. Stuart, however, is not a man to be deterred by trifles, and with his usual tact came out all right. So the Academy is to be open, the best of music will be given nightly, promenaders will find the floored parquette a charmingly cool spot, and when it is known that the lyrical interpreters are Miss Agnes Robertson and Mrs. John Wood, the announcement will be received with high favor. These talented ladies emerge from the nebulous condition of "Dramatic Stars," in which their engagement has been [illegible] houses. The hosts of friends they each possess, will be sure to find their way to the Academy.

Wallack's.—Mrs. John Wood's benefit at this Theatre on Saturday evening was a bumper. The new version of the "Daughter of the Regiment," in which Mrs. Wood acts the part of [illegible], is a [illegible] affair, rich for the [illegible] music of the Opera, but with considerable [illegible] liberties are taken with the libretto. The "Shylock" travestie was also produced, with the old effect. Both pieces will be repeated to-night.

Personal.

Dr. Tyler, who for thirty years has occupied the chair of Didactic Theology in the Theological Institute of Connecticut, has resigned. The infirmities of age present the only motive to this movement. The Doctor is now more than seventy-five years old. He is to receive an annuity of five hundred dollars.

Gen. Packer declines the invitation of Mr. Wilmot to stump Pennsylvania. He consulted the Democratic State Committee, and they said No. So Mr. P. says No, too.

Custom-House Removals and Appointments.

There was an immense jam all day Saturday at the Custom-House of parties anxious to learn about the removals and appointments to office by the Collector.

The following is the official statement of the removals and appointments thus far, as approved by the Secretary of the Department:

Weigher—Harris Evans, vice Albert [illegible], removed.

Measurers—Erastus W. Glover, vice Malcolm [illegible], removed. Jacob Windmuller, vice William Murray, removed.

Inspectors—William B. Ripley vice George W. Schurmann, removed; Henry H. Condon vice [illegible] Kilby, removed.

Extra Clerks—Henry Wilson, Elijah Baker, [illegible] A. O'Brien, James N. Reynolds.

Messenger—Benjamin Dennison.

Marker—James B. Mulligan.

Captain of Night Watch—Robert Justison.

Lieutenants of Night Watch—Garret Van Velsor, James H. Starr and Thomas Lynch.

Watchmen—Francis Donnelly, Peter Curran, Henry Van Holland, James Koch, William Kelly, Mark Thomas, Robert J. McIntyre, Daniel Mooney, Jackson P. Sammis, Michael Phillips, Harris Wines, Hugh Slater, Odell Trenchard, Peter Brown, Thomas Wallace, Daniel Durand, Cornelius Cazine, Henry Lewis, Michael Burns, John Lynch, Edward McHugh, Albert Vail, Edward Riley, Solomon Goldsmith, Patrick Keenan, Matthew Gaffney, John S. Pearson, William H. Van Benschoten, Benjamin Welch, James Sheehan, James L. Burns, George Brown, [illegible], Francis J. Miller, Lafayette Tompkins, Charles Baker, Henry Close, G. H. Bogardus, Hamilton Allen, Patrick Fitzgerald, Michael Gaytes, Alfred O. [illegible], George Canfield, Philip Hearne, John J. Sherwood, James Logue, John Heath, James Murray, Philip Koehler, Frederick Kleigel, Victor M. P. Lyon, Patrick Phelan, James McLaughlin.

Most of the above new appointees have been sworn in by the Collector. It is expected that a good many more will walk out this morning.

The salary of the weighers and of the measurers is $1,500 a year; of Inspectors, $1,100; of Clerks, [illegible]; of Messengers, [illegible]; of Night Watchmen, $1 a day when on duty.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Dodge Quarantine—Hides and Skins at Green Port, L. I.

By the following communication it will be seen that some of our ship-owners are quite [illegible] at work trying to introduce into our port infected or putrid cargoes, in violation of our Health Laws. The move in question was entirely unsuccessful. It is true, they brought their vessel without trouble to the wharves of Green Port, and had no difficulty to provide for the immediate transportation of the hides and skins to this City; yet they were most shockingly foiled in the scheme of evading our Health Laws by the following timely notice given to the Commissioners of Health by worthy citizens of Green Port. We understand that the Commissioners will not allow the hides and skins to be landed on our wharves, so the "dodge" is a failure, and the unlucky shipping man has had his "labor for his pains."

To the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York or Brooklyn:

Honored Sirs: The schooner [illegible], Captain Akerly, has within a few hours arrived at our wharf from St. Jago, Brazos in Texas, and Point Isabel. The manifest states that said vessel was cleared for New-York, by the way of Green Port, Long Island. The following is exhibited on the manifest, viz.: [illegible] bales of skins, 11 bales of deer skins, [illegible] and sundry packages.

The above I have copied from the Custom-House Officers' bill of lading, this morning. Now, that the said vessel was cleared with the express view of defeating the ends of the Quarantine laws, must appear positive on the face of it; and, indeed, such is the general expression in our streets.

This cargo of skins and hides are doubtless consigned to some house in New-York City, and will, without doubt, be removed on board of some one of our coasting vessels and sent thither in a few days.

There are many in our village who feel indignant at the course this Capt. Akerly has taken, in thus exposing our own village to the danger of pestilential disease; and while the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York are laboring by every possible means to secure and protect the general health of said City, this, with other like acts of recklessness, is well calculated to paralyze the desired effect of the most judicious sanitary laws.

Those who have visited the vessel in question represent the stench (even with the hatches shut) as intolerable! Unfortunately for Green Port, it is an unincorporated district, and hence the boldness of this Captain in bringing his vessel directly to our wharves.

I have inquired of our Justice of the Peace, Collector of the Customs, and also of the Supervisor of our town, if they were not in possession (vested to secure and protect the health of our village) of authority to cause the said vessel to be removed from our wharves and moored in some convenient and safe place in the stream. But they all seem to be ignorant of any power in and of themselves to [illegible] in this matter.

It was even reported yesterday that there was one man sick on board of this vessel. The railroad cars leave here daily, and from such cases as the above the infection can be most easily communicated to your cities.

The fact is, gentlemen, we wish, by every possible means to keep secure and protect the health of your cities, although regardless of this village.

We therefore call your special attention to this seemingly unjust and unwarranted act, that you may lose no time in sending one of your committee down to Green Port, that justice may take place in reference to this highhanded act of Quarantine evasion.

With every respect, gentlemen, we are truly yours, &c.,

Thos. S. Parks, General Insurance Agent.
S. Rice, Merchant.
J. W. Litchard, Merchant.
Stephen F. Conckling, Wyandank House.
John Clark, Green Port House.
George W. Lyon, Merchant.
A. M. Litchard, Merchant.
Levi Preston, Constable.
Ebenezer Clark, Merchant.
A. P. Corwin, Gentleman, and many others.

P. S.—Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.—We have understood from the most reliable authority, that these hides and skins are to be put on board of the schooner ——, Captain Wiggins, with a view to land them in your cities without the knowledge of their authorities. There being no revenue cutter now in this port, they may remove them without being molested. We still urge the necessity of some authority from your cities to attend to this matter.

P. S. No. 2.—11 o'clock A. M.—There is a probability that this cargo will be landed somewhere in Brooklyn.

Three European Steamers in a Day.—The steamships *Atlantic*, *Vanderbilt*, and *Hermann* all sailed for Europe on Saturday at noon, each with a large number of passengers and a good freight—the *Atlantic* for Liverpool, the *Vanderbilt* for Havre, and the *Hermann* for Hamburg. Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* were Governor Joseph A. Wright, United States Minister to Prussia, Hon. William Ballard Preston, and Captain [illegible], of Boston. All these gentlemen go to Europe upon [illegible] business.

Among the passengers by the [illegible] were [illegible] magnificent horses, purchased in this country for Louis Napoleon, and accompanied by an American groom. The price of their passage is $150 each, while the groom paid $60!

The Misconduct of Constables.—We have been assured, by Mr. Thomas Cushing, the constable who was referred to by a correspondent under the signature of "Beta," in the Times of the [illegible] ult., that the accusations against him are untrue, and that he in no manner transgressed the strict letter of his duty in making the levy upon the goods of the person making the complaint. We have no reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. Cushing's statement.

There were in this port on Saturday 175 vessels, including 20 steamers, [illegible] ships, [illegible] barks, 130 brigs and 230 schooners. The *Shipping List* says seamen are less plenty, late arrivals having added very few to the previous supply, yet the wages currency remains as last quoted.

The new Steamer.—The steamship [illegible] dispatched hence to China by [illegible], arrived at St. Vincent's, Cape de Verd Islands in [illegible] 12 hours from pilotage ground to anchorage. She was taking in coal at St. Vincent's June 15, and would proceed immediately on her voyage to China.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

VOTING FOR A NEW COMMISSIONER.

One Hundred and Seventy-one Unsuccessful Votes.

Mayor Wood's Request to Appoint Policemen Himself Denied.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

Pertinent Remarks from General Nye.

The members of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners were all present at 11½ o'clock on Saturday, and at that hour proceeded to business. The first that was reported was the bill of Sergeant [illegible], who has been acting as an Inspector of Police, and who claimed the pay for the fulfillment of those duties. With an intimation that the claim was valid, the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

General Nye presented communications from [illegible] Maguire, Danvers Nye, B. Brookman, and others, claiming that they had not been regularly dismissed from the Department, and expressing an anxiety to serve. The communications were referred to the Committee on Discipline.

A communication was received from the Property Clerk in relation to some confusion in his Department, and also of some apparent misunderstanding among the clerks of the Police Courts. Rules governing the Department were presented and referred.

Mr. Bowen said, that while on that subject, he would ask the Mayor of New-York whether or not there would be objection to letting the Board have the use of the books of the old Department. He thought they might be of great service in organizing the new. Mayor Wood said there was no objection at all, and that as soon as they were written up they would be at the service of the Board. Two persons were now engaged writing them up.

FILLING THE VACANCY IN THE BOARD.

There being no further business, and the time for the special order (12 o'clock) not having arrived, a motion was made and carried that they proceed to the special order.

Gen. Nye said the business then was to elect a Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Draper.

Mayor Wood supposed a majority of the Board should elect.

Mr. Bowen suggested a majority of a quorum voting.

Mayor Powell thought it should be a majority of the Board.

Mr. Stranahan favored the majority of a quorum voting.

Mayor Powell thought there was no material difference.

A motion was about to be put to the effect that the majority of a quorum voting should elect, when

Mayor Wood said the question was one that might lead to some confusion as it stood. He thought it would be better to make a majority of the Board necessary to an election.

Mr. Stranahan thought it should be so arranged that four of six, or three of five, or four voting, should elect.

Mayor Wood—If the motion is carried three votes out of six, if for one candidate, may elect, for three is a majority of a quorum of the Board.

Mr. Stranahan—If there were six votes cast, three votes would certainly not be a majority.

Mayor Wood thought the meaning of the motion obscure. He thought it should state plainly that a majority should elect, so that no advantage might be taken, if a member were a minute too late from having stubbed his toe on the stairway.

Mr. Stranahan was unwilling to harbor the idea that there would be any disposition to take any advantage of such an accident to any member. He believed the majority of a quorum voting was competent to transact any business.

Mayor Wood said yes, unless otherwise specially provided.

General Nye said the only object in the motion was to get over the possible contingency of a member's refusing to vote, which, if not provided for, would be virtually as great an obstruction to an election as if the blank were a negative vote.

Mayor Wood hoped the motion would be reduced to writing, so that there might be no subsequent misunderstanding in reference to its import. He thought as the resolution then was, there was a nigger in the fence.

Gen. Nye thought the colored brother referred to by the Mayor must be exceedingly diminutive, for he was unable to discern him, and he had been looking out for something of that particular description. He felt assured, at all events, that the African gentleman introduced by him was not at large as the specimen of the race which the Mayor had made perspire so freely by his efforts to squeeze him into a motion so confined.

Mr. Stranahan suggested that the motion he had made was in the usual phraseology, and feared that if they departed from that, they would introduce the little gentleman they were all so anxious to keep out. It was finally understood that a majority of the votes cast (blanks not counted) would be necessary to a choice, and the voting commenced.

The first vote was as follows:

Gen. Nye	for	Cyrus Curtis.
Mayor Wood	for	Royal Phelps.
Mayor Powell	for	Royal Phelps.
Mr. Bowen	for	Cyrus Curtis.
Mr. Stranahan	for	Cyrus Curtis.
Mr. Cholwell	for	Daniel Ullman.

Cyrus Curtis, 3; Royal Phelps, 2; Daniel Ullman, 1.

One hundred and seventy-one votes were taken, and the same result announced each time, when the Mayor moved an adjournment of the election to Monday.

Mr. Stranahan—If the postponement of this election until Monday shall aid us in arriving at a choice to fill this vacancy, I shall move, Sir, or second the motion of the Mayor, to adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock.

Gen. Nye—Shall we adjourn this special order until Monday at 10 o'clock? The Clerk will call the roll.

Upon calling the roll all the members voted in the affirmative, except Gen. Nye.

Mayor Wood—One moment. On Wednesday last there was a resolution passed, ordering the Captains to report to the General Superintendent on Friday morning the number of their force, with the kind of duty of each man. Since I have been sitting here I have sent for them, and am informed that only four hundred names have been received. I merely call the attention of the Board to it. I do not think it necessary to have anything else but a notice.

Mr. Stranahan—The Committee on Applications and Removals having in charge the application of the Mayor's First Marshal, and the resolution of the Mayor in regard to it, have made a written report, which the Clerk may read if necessary.

Mayor Wood—I think it had better be read.

The Clerk then read the report of the Committee, as follows:

REPORT AGAINST GRANTING THE MAYOR'S SPECIAL POLICEMEN.

The Committee having in charge the application of the Mayor's First Marshal, for special patrolmen, to be detailed to the several services mentioned in the application by him, as well as the resolution offered by his Honor the Mayor, defining the number to be [illegible], beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have carefully considered the application in all its bearings, and have come to the following conclusions:

1. That the Mayor should have detailed as many officers as are necessary to do the several duties mentioned in the application of the said Marshal. But the Committee consider the number of [illegible] as more than is necessary to perform the several duties therein mentioned.

2. That no member of this Board should have the privilege of selecting any such number of men as will be necessary to perform the duties required by the said resolution, and especially a member of this Board who does not hesitate to declare his hostility to the law, and open opposition to its continuance. The committee cannot be unmindful of the fact that, to test the law, it should be executed fairly; and to secure a fair and honest trial of any law, the executors should be at least not prejudiced against the law they are sworn to execute. That the character of any law is determined by the manner in which it is executed. Therefore, the committee conclude that it would be unwise to have under the control of his Honor the Mayor so many openly opposed to the law that it would give him a fourth of a hundred clothed with all authority of any patrolman of the City, and authorized to make arrests in all parts of the Metropolitan Police District and State, and hence they and their conduct will reflect in a great degree upon the character of the law itself.

Again, the committee are not blind to the fact that the location of this force is an important consideration. They are to be located in and about the City Hall, where more people congregate than in any other portion of the City, and conclusions favorable to, or prejudicial against the system itself will be formed with more facility, from the bearing of the force there exhibited than any other.

3. From remarks made it is clearly indicated that the selections are to be made from the old force, which the Committee deem unwise at the present moment. There is a controversy going on, not only in the Board, but outside, to show whether the old force or a new portion thereof are not to be [illegible] the police force. And until that question is determined, prudence dictates that no act of the Board should recognize their claim to place in the present force.

Again, the Committee are of opinion that no resort to special men should be made, unless the necessity is urgent; and they are of opinion that no necessity exists at the present time for such resort—that there is no good reason existing why the force should not be immediately filled up with regular appointments.

There is a still more formidable objection to the resolution offered by his Honor the Mayor, which is that the force desired is to be under the direction of the Mayor. This should not be, as it tends to distract the force and destroy discipline.

Another objection to the appointment of a special force for that locality is, that such force cannot be uniformed, but would simply be entitled to wear a shield, which does not distinctly mark them from other citizens, and the force around the Mayor should be well selected and well equipped men.

The law itself makes it obligatory on this Board to detail to the offices of the City such members of the force as are necessary for the performance of the several duties pertaining to such offices as is customary to be performed by policemen.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the force necessary for the Mayor's Office be detailed by the General Superintendent from the regular force now existing.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
JAMES W. NYE.

Mayor Wood—The question is, Mr. Chairman, upon the adoption of the report. Well, sir, I hope that the report will not be adopted. I shall vote against its adoption, and before I proceed to state the few reasons which I propose to give why it should not be adopted, I will ask the gentlemen if that report is signed by both members of the Committee?

Mr. Stranahan—I will frankly say that that report, every word of it, has been dictated or written by the Committee.

Mayor Wood—Who are the Committee?

Mr. Stranahan—General Nye and myself.

Mayor Wood—Does it receive the sanction of both?

General Nye—It does, sir.

MAYOR WOOD USES STRONG LANGUAGE.

Mayor Wood—I made that inquiry, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of stating that the application which I made was with the approbation and consent of General Nye, to see whether this Board was disposed to extend to me that courtesy and that right to grant what I deemed to be an imperative necessity for the protection of the City's interest. I sought, the day before yesterday, a private interview after adjournment of the Board, with the Chairman and Treasurer. I then stated to them the necessity for these persons or officers. We discussed the subject for some ten or fifteen minutes, solely with reference to this application. I told them the necessity for these men, and eventually it was determined that I should make the application in this way, and that it should be granted. Therefore it is that I have made this application, and it would never have reached this Board but for that quasi invitation, with their assurance that it should be supported by them. Now, as to the report itself, I pronounce it false in its statements, slanderous in its tone, and exceedingly discourteous to the Mayor of the City and a member of this Board. As to the law, Sir, I do condemn the law—I pronounce the law a gross usurpation of the rights and liberty of the people of the City and County of New-York—and it is admitted by the Supreme Court to be an infringement of the spirit of the Constitution. I resisted the law until the Court of last resort gave its decision. I resisted it by every honorable, by every legal, and by every proper means. But when this decision was announced, and when this Board was composed of a character which, out of self-respect, I could meet, I came here in pursuance of a duty which the law had imposed upon me as Mayor of this City—by my right as a member, ex officio, of this Board. I came here not only to represent the City, but to protect the public interest; not only to see that the Police Department was properly organized, and that its members were competent, but to prevent, as I think I have the power to prevent, its becoming a mere instrument of despicable and unscrupulous politicians. I came here, Sir, in a spirit of conciliation, to discharge a duty imposed upon me; and, Sir, feeling that the necessity of these men, that the Corporation ordinances could not be executed which the law binds me to execute, that the special police or officers, whichever you choose to call them, could not perform the duty at the solicitation of members of this Board—Sir, I at least expected it to receive a respectful consideration; I at least expected that the Mayor of New-York would be respected. And if the subordinates of this Commission will not treat his office with respect, the gentlemen of the Board ought not at least to treat him with disrespect, in respect to the office, if not to the humble individual who happens at this moment to fill it. These, Mr. Chairman, are my reasons for voting against the reception of that report, and I hope it will not be received by this Board.

Mr. Stranahan—In the matter of the conversations between the officers of the Board and the Mayor I have no reply to make. With regard to the truthfulness of the report, the facts are there, and the statement just made by the Mayor and the report itself must bear it. I need not make any reply to the Mayor's charges. There, so far as I am concerned, the thing must rest; the matter is just as it is in the report, as appears from what the Mayor has just said. The report contains nothing more than the truth, and there, as far as I am concerned, the matter must rest.

Mayor Wood—Question.

Gen. Nye—Perhaps before the question is taken it is proper for me to say a word in relation to the interview spoken of by his Honor the Mayor. There was an interview, and I understand that he wanted from two to five men. I will ask the Treasurer how he understood it.

Mr. Bowen—Certainly, Sir, I understood it that way.

Gen. Nye—The question was suggested by me, I think, that the regular force would answer. Then the question came up as to the special patrolmen, and I understood at the time, and understand now, that there was a general assent that, if the force could not be supplied from the regular force, that the places should be filled with special men. I did not understand, however, that these men were to be selected by the Mayor, but that they were to be selected by this Board. That competent men should be selected there was a general assent. So much for the interview—so much for the invitation which his Honor says he had, and the quasi invitation to make this requisition. Now, one additional remark. It was suggested by the Mayor that the First Marshal should make this requisition for the force which was wanted. He did make it, and the Marshal in his requisition has not given the number of men that he wants to have. And that is all of the interview that I listened to. I desire to say a few words with all due respect, both to the person and the office occupied by the Mayor of this City, for I by no means entertain any ill-feeling in the world towards him, and nothing but respect for the position he occupies. It is a proud and enviable position, and a position which, I will be allowed to say, I think should be always exempt from assailing gentlemen with whom he is associated, pronouncing their falsifiers of the truth, and the report they make a false, scandalous slander in its bearings. For my own part, with what little I have associated with public bodies, I have never found such arguments prevail, or such language profitable.

Now, as to the report itself. The report alleges that the Mayor occupies a hostile position to this law. His own statements here to day confirm the truthfulness of the suggestion there made that he is hostile to the law—that he regards it as an infringement upon the municipal rights of this City. The answer to that is, that he differs in opinion both with the Legislature of this State and the highest judicial tribunal of that State. I have read the opinions, the majority opinions, of that Court, and I find it no where suggested that it is an infringement upon the municipal rights of this City. On the contrary, the doctrine is asserted that there is no infringement, but it was a legislative right that the State has always exercised; and right here I desire to make a suggestion, that the law by which this Metropolitan Police Commission is created, originates from the same source, from the same body, assuming that Legislatures are continuous from the same body, that the government of the police has always acted under—always to wit: the Legislature of the State. That report likewise suggests that in order to give any law a fair test, its executors should be at least not prejudiced against the law. I suggest in all fairness, if it is not a plain common sense proposition that receives the assent of every fair-minded man in this community, that all laws should be fairly tested; but if their executors are unfriendly to the law, that it cannot be fairly tested is a fact, and the history of that fact is written in the blood of as good citizens as those men with which the person alluded to in that report surrounded himself the other day in a public building in this City—with that force that the law said should protect the persons and property of this City—to resist, not this law, but to prevent the execution of a process issued out of a judicial tribunal of this City which all others are bound to respect and obey. And that very force whose clubs are now reeking with the blood of these men may be selected for this service. The Mayor proposes to surround himself, to discharge a public trust and carry out faithfully the provisions of the Metropolitan Police law with such men. For one I think it would be unwise. For one that question does not receive my approbation. I think that if anything was wanted to show the entire truth of that report, the attack that has been made in this Board upon the law is evidence enough. I feel that it would be unfair to the law; I feel that it would be unfair to the persons who have got to execute this law, that this requisition to the extent asked should be granted. I joined in that report, and am willing to share the responsibility of it. His Honor's suggestion that he came into this Board when his own self respect could be preserved, I do not understand; I do not know what he means. Every gentleman around this Board is undoubtedly of as much respectability as the Mayor himself. As members of this Board, our reputation is as dear to us as his is to him. The Board is the same as it was before the Mayor came, with the exception of one of its most honored members, who has resigned—a member that every member of this Board regards with due respect. The truth is, that only upon that event, until it was evident that one member of this Board differed in politics with the remaining commission, did we have the honor of seeing present the Mayor. The earliest moment when there was an opportunity to do precisely what he congratulates himself he has been able to prevent—to make this Board of a partisan character that he came here. At that very moment he comes in and seizes upon that opportunity to make it what I think it was not before—a board of partisans—to preserve that partisan influence in the Police of this City. It was that that made the best citizens of this City to cry out and protest against it—its partisan character.

Mayor Wood—Mr. Chairman, I do not think it necessary that the discursive speech of Gen. Nye requires from me any answer. As to the partisanship, I will only say, Sir, that if it be true, which I deny, that the citizens of New-York were in favor of changing the police because former Commissioners had made it partisan, I condole with them. Sir, that its partisan character is still maintained with only a change of parties. Its present political complexion—I am prepared to speak positively of its present character; which is unanimous as far as my information goes—that not a hundred men out of the eight hundred and fifty of this force but what are anti-democratic. Therefore, if the object was to alter its partisan character, it has only gone from one extreme to the other. But this has nothing to do with the question before the house. The question is upon the adoption of the report. I have only to say I shall vote against it, as it states as facts what, in my judgment, are not facts. I vote against the report, in the hope that the Board may, at some future time, reconsider its action and take a different view.

Gen. Nye—The report proposes to give to the Mayor all the officers that are necessary; therefore it is unfair to say that the report denies him the requisite policemen. The report gives them but does not allow the Mayor to select them.

Mayor Wood—If the Board is to appoint these men in the character of regular policemen, then I will consent that they have an exclusive right to appoint them. If they are placed in the character of special policemen, the party applying has the right to name the men. It is simply in the Board to indorse them in the official sense.

Gen. Nye—I desire to say in answer to the wholesale charges of the Mayor that no appointments have been made with regard to political parties. While he was fighting the law, however, no democrats applied, or if they did they were appointed.

Mayor Wood—How do you know?

Gen. Nye—I speak from the record.

Mayor Wood—Do you keep a record?

Gen. Nye—I speak from the general report. I undertake to say, so far as I am concerned, that there were then no Democrats applying. We took such men as applied. The question will be upon the adoption of the report.

The Clerk called the roll, with the following result:

Ayes—Nye, Stranahan, and Bowen.

Nays—Wood, Powell, and Cholwell.

The chairman decided the report not adopted.

Mr. Bowen then offered the following, which was adopted, all but Mayor Wood voting in the affirmative:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to detail to the Mayor's office such a number of policemen as the Mayor may require, to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

The Board then voted to adjourn to Monday at 10 o'clock, Gen. Nye voting in the negative.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Details of the Apportionment—Action of the Whig State Committee—American Reorganization—Charter of the First Brigade—Steamer for the Czar—Pearl Hunting—Calcutta Goods—Rapes—The Essex Poisoning Case—The New Magazine.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday, after a session of 18 days, in which time it did about as much work as might comfortably have been done in 18 hours. With the session expires the Legislature itself, and the system under which it had existed for almost seven generations. So that "there is an end of an old song," might have been the exclamation of the members, if they had been inclined to joke about the matter.

The Senators have been apportioned as follows: Middlesex, 6; Worcester, 6; Suffolk, 5; Essex, 5; Norfolk, 3; Bristol, 3; Plymouth, with one outside town, 3; Barnstable, Nantucket, and Dukes, 2; Hampshire and Franklin, 3; Hampden, 2; and Berkshire, 2; total, 40. Worcester gains one, and Plymouth almost one. Suffolk loses one. Middlesex and Essex remain as they were, as do Berkshire, Hampden, Norfolk, and Bristol. Barnstable loses one.

There is much complaint as to the character of the apportionment, as I suppose there would have been of any one that could have been made. Worcester has as many Senators as Middlesex, with 5,000 less legal voters, such voters being the basis. In Middlesex it requires 5,700 voters to secure a Senator; in Worcester, 4,942. This is all the more sore a subject because Middlesex has exercised a sort of domination heretofore, and now she has an equal in Worcester. She must endeavor to console herself with the recollection that Suffolk has lost, positively and relatively. In the first Suffolk district, 3,988 voters are to have a Senator; in the first Norfolk district, 6,069. There are other inequalities, all the consequences of individual ambition. Gentlemen were more intent upon their own interests being advanced than they were in making equal districts, which might have been easily produced. It would not be a source of surprise if these figures should be made much use of against the Republicans in the present political campaign.

The 240 representatives are apportioned in the following order; Middlesex 39, Worcester 34, Essex 32, Suffolk 28, Norfolk, (excluding the town of Cohasset,) 20, Bristol 20, Plymouth, (including Cohasset,) 16 Hampden 12, Berkshire 11, Barnstable 9, Hampshire 8, Franklin 8, Nantucket 2, Dukes 1. If you compare this apportionment with that for senators—and the basis is the same in each case—you will perceive that the two do not harmonize. Thus, Middlesex and Worcester have each the same number of senators, but Middlesex has five more representatives than Worcester. Essex and Suffolk have five senators each, but Essex has five more representatives than Suffolk. This shows that in the Senate, gentlemen were thinking principally of their own reëlection, which few of them will ever obtain. Their own political friends will have to sacrifice them to appease the people.

The Councilor districts are eight in number, so that the Executive Council will lose one member. Each district is made by the union of five Senatorial districts, not always well arranged, though I have not heard any such complaints made of them as are freely lavished upon the Senatorial districts. The public would have been quite contented with the abolition of the Council, which has become a sort of select asylum for the benefit of a few genteel politicians upon whom the world has frowned.

A veto was expected yesterday, as it was thought Gov. Gardner would not commit himself to the Senatorial inequalities; but he signed the bill, and the work, as many of the workmen soon will be, was thoroughly done. This is the first blunder of any consequence of which his Excellency has ever been guilty, as a political leader. Not only did he throw away the chance of making something as chief of the opposition to an unpopular apportionment, but he has identified himself with that apportionment. His friends are cut off from complaining about a measure to which their leader gave his consent without hesitation. The Democrats and disaffected Republicans may be allowed to have a monopoly of the grumbling that is proper to the occasion.

The County Commissioners will meet in the several counties on the 4th, for the purpose of forming Representative Districts, and assigning to them their respective numbers. I fancy they will find the business an exceedingly difficult one, as no two towns have any inclination to be married. Celibacy is all the rage. This shows that the change from the town system to the district system has been prematurely made. In a very short time this will be conceded, and the new mode will become utterly unpopular. Men did not know what they were about when they adopted it—no new thing in American politics.

The Whig State Committee has resolved not to call a State Convention, which is very kind of them. The Whigs are understood to favor the idea of a union on Governor Gardner. This shows a forgiving disposition on their side, for he it was who led the combined Know-Nothing and Free-Soil forces against them in in 1854, and extirpated them as a party, when they had a reasonable prospect of holding the State for a dozen years. They used to say that the only reason he had for ratting from them was, that they refused to nominate him as a candidate for the State Senate, from Suffolk, in 1853. But parties are generally very good Christians, so far as forgiveness of injuries goes, though they mean to use the absolved criminal as a tool with which to perpetrate some sin.

The Banks American members of the Legislature had a meeting yesterday, and took the preliminary measures for a complete organization of their party. The indications are that that party will give Mr. Banks a good vote.

The Democratic State Committee has been called to meet on the 11th of August. The removals that were to have been made to-day in our Custom-House have not yet been announced.

The encampment of the First Brigade of Militia took place at Chelsea on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, and was a very peaceable and orderly affair. On the first day there were present only some 580 men, viz: 3 companies cavalry, 65 men; 1 of artillery, 36; and 19 of infantry, about 370, the exact number in one Company not being given. These numbers were, I believe, somewhat increased on the second and third days, and the manœuvres were creditably performed. The visit of your Seventh Regiment, on the 17th of June, had the effect of waking up some of our military men to the wants of our service, and they have ever since been engaged in doing all they could to effect a reform, but the exhibition at the recent muster does not speak very strongly for the result of their labors. Yet it is but fair to say that the time allowed them has been too limited to permit an accurate judgment to be formed as to the effect of their exertions. There is material enough here, and of excellent description, for the formation of regiments that shall be worthy to stand side by side with those of New-York. The chief obstacle in the way of effective organization on a large scale is the spirit of individuality, which has ever been a prominent New-England trait. As an enlisted soldier, the Yankee will obey orders as reverently as ever did a Roman legionary, but until enlisted he prefers fighting on his own hook. To conquer this prejudice will be no such very easy undertaking.

The Czar of Russia has contracted for the building of a steamer of 750 tons, with Mr. Paul Curtis, of East Boston. The machinery will be furnished by the same Company which made that of the Pacha of Egypt's iron steam yacht. The vessel is to be finished in about four months. One way or another, the Czar will soon replace his Euxine fleet. If Yankees can't raise his sunken ships, they can build others for him. If he should wish for more ships to sink, we are quite ready to furnish them, and to raise them afterwards, provided he'll raise the funds—or the wind.

In some places in the western part of the State the people are pearl mad, somebody having found a pearl or two in clams soft as the heads of the seekers. The postmaster of one town closed his office, went on the search, and is said to have found one worth $2,500. I hope the Postmaster General will put him in the way of devoting all his time to the pursuit. The delusion puts one in mind of the Emerald Valley that was seen by very young Ireland.

If the Indian troubles should continue, those of our Calcutta traders who can hold on to their goods will stand a chance of making money, but some of them can't hold on, and are in the road to ruin. The market is glutted with Calcutta goods, there having been about a score of arrivals here from that port during the last month or so, each vessel bringing about 1,200 tons of merchandise. The *Bald Eagle* arrived yesterday, with a couple of thousand tons, but her owners will not allow the nature of her cargo to transpire.

Rapes are getting to be altogether too common in this State. Last Monday a man named Balantine was sent to prison at Fitchburg, on the charge of having outraged the person of Mrs. Cornelius Bowes on the previous day. The crime was perpetrated at Gardner, the scene of the murder of the sisters Kneeland, a murder yet involved in mystery. On Wednesday, an elderly man, named Tuttle, attempted to violate a little girl of 10 years, a Miss Spaulding, in Wilmington, a Middlesex town. The child was picking berries, with her younger sister, when the scamp assailed her, but partly by her own exertions, and partly from the cries of the sister, he was prevented from effecting his purpose, and fled. He was arrested, and is in Woburn jail. He belongs to Dover, N. H., has five daughters, and is respectably connected. He denies the charge, though both children recognized him.

The people of Essex (the town of that name, not the county) appear to be disappointed because the poisoning case there turns out to be destitute of poison. There is a mania here for poisoning, and a man can't die suddenly without the suspicion being excited that some inmate of his family has spread his food with the manna of St. Nicholas. It is safe to say that nine times out of ten there is not evidence enough to support a charge against a dog in August. I do not believe that the Hingham case will turn out differently from most of the others, and venture to predict that Mrs. Gardner will be acquitted. Her trial will take place soon.

Very little is said here about the new magazine—the *Northern*—which is to make its appearance in the Autumn; but, as Mr. Underwood has returned home, I suppose we shall soon learn something about it. That gentleman went to England some time ago, to make arrangements with writers of that country, and came home in the *Europa*. Report says that he is to edit the *Northern*, which may be true, or it may not. Let who will hold the editorial charge, he'll have a hard berth of it. One would as soon think of driving six span of wild horses, as a dozen literary gentlemen. But if he should succeed so much the greater will be his credit.

TREMONT.

FROM MEXICO.

Comonfort Elected President—Preparations for War with Spain.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The mails of the steamship *Texas*, Captain Forbes, from Vera Cruz the 21st inst., reached us last evening.

By this arrival we have papers from Vera Cruz to the 21st, from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst., fourteen days later. The election for President of the Republic, under the new Constitution, took place on Monday, the 13th inst. So far as the returns were in, they are entirely favorable to Comonfort, of whose election none of the papers at the capital seem to entertain a doubt. In the district of Mexico the Electoral College stood 281 for Comonfort, 12 for Lerdo de Tejada, and 17 scattering. Some days would elapse before all the States would be heard from; but the vote in the district is believed to be about a fair example of what might be expected from the rest of the country.

The election for President of the Supreme Court, who, in case of the death, absence, or inability of the elect of the people, becomes by the Constitution President of the Republic, also took place on the same day. The successful candidate is believed to be Señor Benito Juarez, of the Progresista or ultra Democratic branch of the Liberal Party, Comonfort being classed with the Moderados. There seems to have been an understanding and entire accord between the two parties.

The elections in the district, and so far as heard from elsewhere, passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner. Indeed, the *Trait d'Union* complains of the want of "ardor and enthusiasm on the part of the people in the exercise of a right which lies at the foundation of the institutions of the country."

The election for Deputies for the capital took place on Sunday, the 12th inst., and resulted in the complete triumph of the Liberal party.

The prospect of a war with Spain, however, seems to occupy most of the attention of our neighbors at the present time. The alarm has already become serious. Among other things, the Secretary of the Interior has addressed a formal circular to the Governors of the several States on the subject. It begins by stating that General Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, had not yet been honorably received in his official capacity, and intimating that, notwithstanding everything had been done to avert it, a rupture must inevitably take place; declares that, full of confidence in the justice of her cause, Mexico awaits with calmness the course which events will take, and that, if war must come, relying upon the patriotism of her citizens, she is ready to meet it; and finally calls upon the Governors of the several States to hold the National Guards, under their command, ready for whatever order; in the meantime to transmit full reports of their number and efficiency to the proper Ministry at the Federal capital.

In connection with this subject, the *National* says that, in case of a war with Spain, Comonfort will place himself at the head of the army, in which case Juarez would be President of the Republic.

The Legislature of Puebla has authorized the Governor to contract for the equipment of 4,000 of the National Guards of that State, in the shortest time possible. Other and similar preparations to meet the invading enemy continue to be made throughout the Republic.

In regard to the actual state and prospect of the negotiations between the two Governments, it is stated, and generally believed by most of the papers at the capital, that instructions have been sent to General Lafragua, to the effect that if he be not officially received in eight days after giving notice to the Spanish Government of the receipt of said instructions, he is to withdraw from Madrid. This, says the *Extraordinary*, will effectually bring the long-pending Spanish question to a close, one way or the other, in the course of the next two months.

The news from the Pinto war of the South is still conflicting. It is quite certain, however, that Alvarez has not yet succeeded in subduing the Indians, who are as troublesome as ever. It is reported, among other things, that the old chieftain is breaking down in health, and does not conduct the campaign with his wonted energy.

As to the political state of the Republic, revolutionary movements are reported on every side. One at Jalapa, in the interest of Santa Ana, had caused the Government considerable inquietude.

The *Extraordinary* reports the traveling on the Vera Cruz roads "not over safe at present." The same paper says the work on the Tacubaya Railroad is progressing with all speed, and adds:

"There is a report on the streets that two very heavy capitalists of this city are about taking hold of the Llanos de Apam Railroad. If the report be true, the building of a road to Vera Cruz will no longer be a matter of doubt. The names of the gentlemen we refer to will give enough confidence to foreign capitalists to secure for this line of road all the money necessary."

Gen. Lopez Uraga, for some time in exile, has made to the President a formal offer of his services, in case of a war with Spain, and been accepted.

Gen. Parrodi has been honored with an election to the office of Governor in two States, San Luis and Jalisco. It was not known which he would accept.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna seems to give our neighbors at Vera Cruz and at the capital considerable anxiety. It was generally believed he was somewhere on the Island of Cuba.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 21st, states that all the correspondence touching the [illegible] massacre has been received at the capital, and intimates that it will soon be laid before the public, when "all the mysteries involving this affair will be cleared up."

In the midst of their enthusiastic preparations for war, our neighbors seem not to have forgotten the blessings of peace. The payment of the Spanish as well as English claims has been renewed, and the Government seems more than usually active in the punishment of the Cuernavaca offenders. Four of the convicts had arrived at the capital. Touching the resumption of payments, the *Extraordinary* says the Government was solely influenced thereto by a sense of justice, and not at all by the actual state of "international relations." The English claim of $240,000 has been officially recognized.

On the subject of the vomito, the Vera Cruz papers are not very communicative. In the files before us we find but one allusion, and that in a medical article communicated to the *Progreso*, in which the various modes of treatment only are discussed. From incidental allusions in this article, however, and its general spirit, there would seem to be considerable alarm on the subject.

Ink-pa-du-tah's Band to be Given Up by the Sioux Nation.—The St. Peter *Free Press* of the 23d inst. has later intelligence from the Sioux Agency. The Sioux Indians have given up the Indian who stabbed the soldier, and he is now a prisoner in the Fort. Should the soldier die, the Indian will be summarily shot.

It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that Ink-pa-du-tah and his band are annuity Indians. Their names are on the list, and only last Fall he drew pay for eleven. Upon ascertaining this, Mr. Cullen, the Superintendent, under instructions from the Department, refused to pay the Indians until they surrendered Ink-pa-du-tah and his band, or exterminated them. At first this caused great dissatisfaction, but they finally acquiesced, and a party of two hundred braves, six from each band, has already started for that purpose. The troops do not go with them. Ink-pa-du-tah is at Skunk Lake. The wretches will now, in all probability, be exterminated, root and branch, which will undoubtedly put an end to all the difficulties.

Another Mystery.—The City Marshal of Bangor has received a letter purporting to come from John McDonald, a convict in Quebec jail, confessing the murder of a girl named Mary Jordan in Bangor, in the year 1841. No one can be found in Bangor who knows anything about the matter.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. E. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
S. E. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

"Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn" is the title of a new and extremely novel local drama, by Mr. C. W. Taylor, which is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre, to-night, in grand style, with new scenes, and complete in all its paraphernalia. All the members of the Company appear in it, together with a company of Female Minstrels, Lobin's German Quartet Club, a company of Juvenile Firemen, an Organ Girl, and the Denier Brothers, gymnasts; altogether forming a train of life and merriment throughout. A comic pantomime and comedy will be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredricks's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by Fredricks's corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, [illegible] boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—Children who reject with loathing the ordinary mercurialized vermifuges, will devour these Pastilles with as much gusto as other confectionery. They certainly and safely expel all intestinal worms. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Hudson River Institute—Male and Female—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructed in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre, may be extirpated by this preparation. The knife cannot reach the minute ramification of the disease, but the ointment *does*. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Blood Purifying Powders. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron compounded with sugar, forms J. R. Stafford's Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken the stomach. They are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 6 packages, $5 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Fancy Goods and Toys at Rogers' Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, are found in greater variety and sold cheaper than at any other place in this country. Its extensive assortment makes it a desirable resort to all strangers to inspect the curiosities of art, both useful and ornamental, suitable for both old and young as gifts and presents.

AUGUST.

Delicious month, or month that might
Delicious be, if not so sultry!
Oh, grant a little cool respite
To foreheads hot, and pulses sweltry!
Send down, so please, one gentle breeze;
Reviving, healing, purifying—
Oh, could you feel, or we reveal
The pain of suporific dying.

The pavements burn; in vain we turn
To Rockland ice and soda water;
Or, in despair, rage, fume and swear,
Consigning dogs to general slaughter;
The sunlight falls on brazen walls—
The door-knobs glow like lighted tapers,
The coolest books have burning looks—
Even Cozzens' Sparrowgrassial papers.

The Month then spake—"For pity's sake,
Why suffer thus when help is near you?
The Smiths alone"—and proud her tone—
"The Smiths alone have power to cheer you;
Be wise; eschew the tailoring crew,
Who with thick, ill-made clothes befool you;
To Smiths' repair, and you'll find there
Full suits that cannot fail to cool you."

Smith Brothers' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE BEST PLACE

In this City to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated ware and Cutlery, is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker, first, because they have the largest stock in New-York, and second, because they sell at full twenty per cent. below the customary rates.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES,

and judge for yourself: White Dinner sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; White Toilet sets, $4; Cut-Glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut-Glass Wines, the dozen, 75 cents; Three-Light Chandeliers, $7; Hall Lights, $3; Bedroom Folding Brackets, 75 cents; Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut Bottles, $4 75; Silver-plated Cake-Baskets, $3 50; Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $20; Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen, $2 75; Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen, $1 50; Silver-plated Table-Forks, the dozen, $4.

SHORT SEASON.

As the Summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact,
WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Raspberries, Whortleberries, Tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no praising, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sewing Machines—Three Important Injunctions!!—On the 20th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to the defendants, ordered several injunctions to issue prohibiting the sale and use of the [illegible] & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, [illegible] Empey, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing [illegible] patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no remedy for [illegible] when they are compelled by law to stop using them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—All Persons who want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, for the [illegible] plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious person can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where else but at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

JENNINGS & JONES'
PATENT
$5 CARRIAGE TOPS,
adapted especially for the Southern and Western trade.
No. 366 Broadway.

Hair Dye!! Wigs!! Hair Dye!!—Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, has the rarest, the best, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Wigs and Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

Removal.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS.
CANTRELL'S Children's Shoes.
CANTRELL'S Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
CANTRELL'S new Store, No. 813 Broadway.
CANTRELL'S Bowery Shoe Store, No. [illegible] Bowery.

MARRIED.

Ingoldsby—Moore.—In this City, on Thursday, July 30, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. William Ingoldsby to Mrs. Mary M. Moore, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry B. Westmore, all of this City.

DIED.

James.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 1, after a long and painful illness, Rose James, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 20 Watts-st. Her friends, and those of her sons, Louis and George, are respectfully invited to attend.

Christian.—In this City, on Sunday Aug. 2, Mrs. Jane Christian, widow of the late Wm. L. Christian, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 Grove-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Quackenbos.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, Jane Agnes Duncan, twin daughter of George Payn and Louisa B. Quackenbos, aged 4 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 106 Leroy-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Tuttle.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 1, Mrs. Deborah Tuttle, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, David Silkman, No. 18 Morton-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Beatty.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 1, James W. Beatty, M. D., aged 35 years.

The remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

Putnam.—On Tuesday, July 28, [illegible] Putnam, aged [illegible] years, 4 months and 6 days.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Montgomery County papers please copy.

Powers.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 2, Mary Powers, mother of the late William Powers, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Clinton-av., between Lafayette and Gates avs., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Frothingham.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 1, Jane Hodges, infant daughter of Robert T. and Catharine J. Frothingham.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Tompkins.—At Hoboken, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, suddenly, at the residence of his mother, No. [illegible] Washington-terrace, Theodore L. Tompkins, youngest son of the late Stephen B. Tompkins, of Westchester County, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's edition.

SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The first number of this new journal of literature, politics and news, will be issued on THURSDAY next, the 6th inst. In addition to other matter, it will contain original Tales and Sketches of a humorous and romantic character, which will be found interesting to all classes generally. See the first number for the commencement of a story entitled "Wandering Willie, the [illegible]"; "The Nightcap," a humorous sketch of [illegible]; "Royalty on Deeside;" "International Policy of Britain and America;" "Scottish Jury Trials;" including notices of the Madeleine Smith case; extracts from her letters; sketch of her counsel, &c. &c. May be had of all news agents. Price five cents. Office No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

GAS FITTING AND GAS FIXTURES.
We insert gas pipes into
STORES, DWELLINGS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
IN THE BEST MANNER,
AND ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS APPARATUS FOR THE COUNTRY.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. furnish country residences, hotels, and public buildings with an apparatus of superior construction, and at a moderate cost. The works may be seen at any time, their store and warerooms being lighted up with one of their gas-works.
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

$10 SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine these favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HOBBS'
CELEBRATED NIGHT LATCHES,
FOR DWELLING HOUSES, &c.
For sale at
No. 117 Fulton-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Old Ulcers, Scrofula and Burns, unsurpassed.
S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist,
No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE WATCH trade. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass., successors to the Boston Watch Company, are now ready to execute orders for Watches and movements of this well known manufacture. They give notice that every movement made at their works will be engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and will be accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over their written signature.
Orders may be addressed direct to them, or to any of the undermentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of their goods in New-York, viz:
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 21 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane;
and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of the general business of the firm.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, July 1, 1857.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August contains: Peter Kemm, the oldest man in America, with portrait; Human Nature, illustrated; Eloquence, what is it; Sympathy, its Nature and Operations; the Skull of Jean-Sans-Peur, Duke of Burgundy; Phrenology of Nations, illustrated; Seth Cheney; Phrenological Character and Biography, with portrait; "Jerry," a Dog Biography; Taking Busts; William L. Marcy; Phrenological Character and Biography, with portrait, etc. Monthly $1 a year. FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN—NO. 172 (new) Canal-st., open EVERY EVENING, with a grand vocal and instrumental concert.
JERRY MERRYFIELD, the great comic singer, will appear every night also.
Miss CELIA MORLEY, the charming vocalist, with James Fraser, William Burns, and William Blakecock, in his popular songs. Prof. GIMBRE, Pianist.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. [illegible]-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.—Indorsed by all respectable physicians and druggists, as the most agreeable, convenient and effective cure for dyspepsia, piles, suppressions and costiveness. They quicken the liver and blood, assist digestion, are tonic and laxative, and cause no pain, nausea or exhaustion. No quackery, and for sale only by first-class druggists. Agents. New-York: HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The [illegible] at Cairo, Ill.—A Doctor [illegible] a Schoolmaster in Trouble.

The excitement in reference to the late riot has [illegible] owing to the [illegible] of the [illegible] in custody, and partly to other causes of [illegible]. The rioters, whose names I [illegible] to you yesterday, were brought before Judge [illegible], but the vigilants not having confidence in him, or rather having more in Judge Con[illegible], procured a change of venue to the latter gentleman's Court. On the charge of rioting all were acquitted, except Tom Burns, who was required to give bail in the sum of $300. The testimony was very vague against the others. They were then all accused of [illegible], and the facts brought forth renders [illegible]. They were held in the sum of $300 each for their appearance before a higher Court, to answer to the charge. They have not yet procured bail, and are still in prison.

Considerable excitement has existed to-day in reference to one of our physicians, Dr. Woods, who has been [illegible] out of town by a company of gentlemen, who notified him that his return would secure a coat of tar and feathers. I know nothing of the facts, and merely give you the street talk in reference to the matter. Dr. Woods resided here some twelve months ago, and was hospitably received and boarded by a private family. There were several interesting [illegible] in this family, including one little creature about [illegible] years of age. The Doctor seemed to become [illegible] of this girl, and was very attentive to her. One day, however, the Doctor happened to leave a [illegible] letter exposed, so that it reached the eyes of the father, and this letter contained the most vulgar charges against the girl. The father immediately [illegible] by personal chastisement. He [illegible] but the [illegible] him. The [illegible] taken in hand by others, and the Doctor [illegible] by leaving the city [illegible] twenty-four hours.

He went to St. Louis, and, as the story goes, there in [illegible] form reiterated the charges against the girl, declaring that he had had illicit dealings with her. This fact came to the knowledge of some friends of the family, who, knowing their entire falsity, exerted themselves to keep the matter from them and spare the feelings of the innocent young lady.

About six months ago, the Doctor returned to Cairo, seemingly repentant of what he had done, and the story was not revived. More recently, however, he renewed his accusations in private conversations, and a day or two since this fact came to the knowledge of some of the friends of the family. Yesterday, he was waited upon by a delegation of our best citizens, and invited to walk over to Mayor Taylor's office. He accompanied them because he could not do otherwise. He was there made to retract in writing everything he had said against the young lady, and to apologize to her by the same instrumentality. He was then allowed two hours to prepare himself to leave the city. The self constituted committee did not leave him, but remained with him during the two hours, and then escorted him to the depôt. Aboard the cars, the Doctor thanked them for their attention, and regretted his inability to make a speech! Had he remained here over night, the excitement against him, I am sure, would have resulted in his receiving a coat of tar and feathers.

We have another excitement. An Irish Catholic named [illegible], has been teaching school in Ohio City, Mo., opposite this place, for a year past. During that time he made the acquaintance of a young American lady, of great personal beauty and handsome accomplishments. He made love to her, and of course had it, succeeded in winning the heart of the fair one, or at least securing her consent to a marriage engagement, if it met with the approbation of her parents. In the meantime, the pedagogue has removed here, and opened a school, and more recently addressed a note to the father of the young lady, asking her hand in marriage. The parent indignantly refused his assent. This called forth a long letter from the school-teacher, who told the father that he might as well consent, as the intimacy between the daughter and himself had destroyed her maidenhood! The contents of the letter became known in Ohio City, and caused the greatest excitement. Ma[illegible] has been ordered to leave Cairo, in double-quick time, and a number of young Missourians are [illegible], determined yet to treat him to a suit of clothing which will stick closer to him than a brother.

Supposed Murder at Atlantic City.—This usually quiet and delightful place was this morning thrown again into a state of agitation and excitement, by the report that the body of a murdered man had been found upon the Railroad, back of the "Surf House." On investigation we discovered that a man named [illegible] was found dead upon the road, terribly mutilated, but without any indication on his person to justify the conclusion that he had been knocked down by any of the trains. The general impression seemed to be that the poor fellow had been murdered last night, and subsequently placed upon the track to be run over, in order to elude suspicion as to the real cause of death. A Coroner's inquest is now being held to ascertain the facts.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal, July 30.*

Chinese Sugar Cane.—In noticing the crops, our exchanges make very slight reference to the Chinese Sugar Cane—not certainly because it has not been extensively planted, but probably for the reason that the same causes that have checked the growth of corn, have rendered it also backward. We noticed a field in New-Jersey the other day that gave good promise, and were informed that many farmers in that neighborhood had devoted several acres each to its culture. The plant has very much the appearance of broom corn, and without close observation may be taken for common Indian variety. Though generally backward, we presume that all planted by the first of June will mature before the coming of frost.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.—ALL PERSONS having business with the Custom-House are requested to assemble in the Rotunda of the Exchange, on MONDAY next, August 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., to devise some means of remedying the delay and annoyance to which they are now obliged to submit in obtaining their goods.

New-York, July 30, 1857.

[illegible] & Co.	Andreae & Co.
Wm. D. [illegible] & Co.	Hermann, Boker & Co.
[illegible], Denning & Graham.	Schmidt, Brothers & Co.
Wm. Lottimer & Co.	Reimer & Mecke.
Stone & Co.	Solomon & Hart.
John [illegible] & Co.	Gourd, Freres & Co.
[illegible] & Jay.	Kessler & Co.
[illegible], Wesendonck & Co.	A. H. Brahe & Co.
	Livermore & Morris.
[illegible], Gossenell & Atherton.	Mitchell & Pott.
Charles Keutgen.	Louis Streuller.
Schuchardt & Kessel.	E. A. & J. H. Witthaus & Co.
[illegible], Havemeyer & Co.	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
[illegible] & Co.	Cary, Howard & Sanger.
[illegible], Schulten & Hurd.	Renauld, Francois & Co.
[illegible] & Co.	E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.
Aug. Belmont.	Herckenrath, Schneider & Co.
Meyer & Stucken.	
E. Runge & Gerdsen.	

And a number of other importers.

FIFTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.—The citizens [illegible] requested to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held at [illegible] Ward Hotel, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 3d inst., at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of your Committee on [illegible].

JAMES L. WAUGH, Chairman.

John [illegible] Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session in their room in Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock. By order.

JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

BRITISH WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The colored citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity will celebrate the 23d anniversary of this glorious event THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock, in the Methodist Church, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av. N. B.—Eloquent speakers will address the meeting.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING Coupons: Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, Nos. 191, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 319, 326, [illegible], 371, each for $35, due on the 1st of August; and Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, Nos. 1168, 1683, 1682, 1684, [illegible], each for $35, due on the [illegible]. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN, & REICHELL, No. 30 Wall-st. All parties are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

LOST.—STRAYED FROM NO. 30 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, a black and tan King Charles SPANIEL, with very long ears; had no collar on, but answers to the name of Charlie. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, and be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the above number, or giving notice where it may be found.

CARSON & HARD, WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS. Paper of every description constantly on hand or made to order. CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Geo. W. Carson. Melvin Hard.

BOYCE & [illegible], STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, [illegible], memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, [illegible] and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low prices, [illegible]. Country merchants invited to call.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES with a young family, and whose husband is in a consumption, is endeavoring to collect enough to purchase a sewing-machine to earn a living for her family. Will the citizens of the Empire City help her by sending contributions to H. E. PIERSON, No. 15 Wall-st.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—Persons desirous of serving Mexico in the approaching hostilities, or having steamers or other vessels to dispose of, will please address JOHN DIEGO SANCHES, New-York Post-Office.

LIGHTNING RODS.—500,000 FEET 1-16TH IN. fluted twisted rod, with glass ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. [illegible] John-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 [illegible]-st., near the Museum.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS ever exhibited in New-York.

WHOLESALE BUYERS are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway, On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SUMMER AND FALL DRY GOODS.

Purchasers wishing to effect a saving of FORTY PER CENT. on their Fall goods, should avail themselves of an opportunity but seldom offered to them, as (owing to the death of one of the firm,) we are offering our whole stock without reserve at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

Strangers visiting this City should not fail to inspect our goods immediately. The whole must be cleared out by the 15th of this month.

LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

CLOSING OUT STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. ALSO, OF WHITE DRAWER GOODS, At very reduced prices.

Large stock of White Shirting Linens.
Also, White Marseilles and Piques.
Dotted Swiss in great variety.
Marseilles Quilts and Linen Damasks.

All reduced 25 per cent. in price, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 475 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS. BEEKMAN & COMPANY Will offer on Monday the balance of their stock of Swiss, Jaconet and Mull Bands for Basques, below cost of importation. Also, 300 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each. No. 475 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 475 Broadway, are in constant receipt of new styles of Traveling Dusters. Price from $1 50 upwards.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c. Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars, Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars, Selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent. Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $6. *BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 475 Broadway.*

THREE-FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES! A beautiful article for midsummer and Southern climates. At half price. LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer

NEW STYLES TRAVELING DRESS GOODS Just received per last steamer, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 475 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS! A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT! LADIES, before purchasing elsewhere, call at No. 551 BROADWAY, and examine the following very desirable DRESS GOODS, for DEEP and SECOND MOURNING: 10,000 yards beautiful French Muslins, 12½ cts. per yard. 2,000 yards 4-4 Tissues, [illegible] cts. per yard. 5,000 yards Plain and Plaid Bareges, 25 cts. per yard. 1,000 fine French Muslin Robes, $2 per robe. 2,000 the finest imported, $5 per robe. LADIES (especially strangers) will please observe W. JACKSON'S NEW MOURNING STORE, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts., Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. N. B.—The sale of the above goods must close in ten days.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! A large and elegant assortment of DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES. Also, CHINA SILKS and YARD WIDE FOULARDS, closing out at a great sacrifice, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

PINE APPLE GOODS FOR SEA SHORE AND EVENING DRESSES. In black, light and dark colors. The most desirable dress goods from the East Indies; Lutons for promenade dresses, assorted patterns; India Silk Camlets for gentlemen's Coats; Tussore Silks, Pongees, Crapes, and many other articles to be found only at FOUNTAINS' India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st. LYONS & JONES.

MOSQUITO NETS. Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella. VOORHIS & WHITEMAN, No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRAVELER'S PLEASANT COMPANION. IN A FEW DAYS WILL BE PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. No. 1 of THE AMERICAN RAILWAY LIBRARY. PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK OF FUN, BEING Cuts and Cuttings from the Wit and Wisdom of Twenty-five Volumes of *Punch*. Illustrated with 76 engravings By S. P. AVERY, in one neat pocket volume, beautifully printed. Bound in fancy boards.

, Of all the publications of the present day, *Punch* is universally admitted to be unrivalled for wit and humor. This little volume consists of the most sparkling gems of *Punch*, selected from many volumes, and illustrated with the original humorous cuts. Perhaps within the same compass an equal amount of brilliant witticisms is not to be found in print. It forms the first volume of the American Railway Series of choice books, and is equally adapted for reading at home or in the railway. No traveler can complain of weariness with this volume in his hand, however long his journey in the cars may be. D. A. & CO. Also publish the following CHOICE READING FOR TRAVELERS.

1. PHOENIXIANA; or, Sketches and Burlesques, by John Phoenix. 1 Vol. $1.
2. MILLEDULCIA, a Thousand Pleasant Things from "Notes and Queries." 1 Vol. $1 50.
3. COMMON-PLACE BOOK OF THOUGHTS, MEMORIES AND FANCIES. 1 Vol. 75c.
4. SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 1 Vol. $1.
5. KNICK-KNACKS, from an Editor's Table, by L. Gaylord Clark. 1 Vol. $1 25.
6. RECOLLECTIONS OF THE TABLE TALK OF SAMUEL ROGERS AND PORSON. 1 Vol. $1.

SECOND EDITION READY. We are again supplied, having ready to-day the second edition, with NEW-YORK BOARDING-HOUSES. Done with pen and pencil by T. B. Gunn, "The Triangle," and A. R. Ward. 1 vol. 12mo, 126 illustrations. Price $1.

The first edition of this very amusing book was taken up immediately; the second is ready this morning.

The Boston *Journal* says—"This work contains a good deal of truth, some wit and an abundance of humor, at times sly and quiet, at times rich and exuberant, and seldom sinking into either weakness or extravagance."

The *Irish Vindicator* says—"This is beyond all question the very best and completest account of that peculiar existence in which two-thirds of our New-Yorkers pass their feverish existence, being reminded of the frail tenure of their mortal state by the weekly presentation of the ogre's bill."

Leslie's Illustrated News says—"We have read it with infinite amusement and can commend it heartily to our readers;" also, "We feel certain it will meet an unprecedented sale."

The *Sunday Times* says—"We have not laughed as heartily over a book for many a year as we have over this, and we commend it as an infallible remedy for the blues."

Published by MASON, BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

"People kill themselves by eating, by drinking, by labor, by sleep, by want of sleep, by sexual excess, by taxation of brain, by money-making and spending, by extended violation of physical law, in almost every direction. Now THE WATER CURE JOURNAL contemplates a rectification of the general habits of the people in all cases where correction is needed."—Dr. Jackson.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL—DEVOTED to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with engravings; to Bathing, Dietetics, Exercise, and to all those laws which govern Life and Health. Monthly, only $1 a year. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

M. M. HENKLE, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor and proprietor of TENNESSEE ADVERTISER AND DIRECTORY. Mr. Henkle has an extensive acquaintance through the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Persons having patents to dispose of would do well to address M. M. Henkle, Jr., as he deals in patents of all kinds. He has agents in all the most important towns in all the aforesaid States; is conducting a commercial paper which has a more extensive circulation than any paper in those States, in which he advertises all business intrusted to his care, when it is of a character that requires advertising.

The paper will be sent to subscribers for $1 a year, which entitles the subscriber to an advertisement of his name, business, and where located. An advertisement of one square and the paper, sent for one year for $3.

Reference to all the business men of Nashville, and to Dr. David M. Reese, of New-York.

M. M. HENKLE, Jr., No. 36 Public square, Nashville, Tenn.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., will receive subscriptions and advertisements to the paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee............W. STUART (Of Wallack's Theatre.)

First night of THE CHORAL OPERA.

In consequence of the preparations necessary to the perfection of this entertainment, the management has [illegible] obliged to postpone its production until THURSDAY NEXT, Aug. 6, when will be represented a new form of musical entertainment, executed by ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS, led by [illegible] representing the national music of Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Scotland and Ireland.

VOCAL.

Twelve sopranos, Twelve barytones, Twelve tenors, Twelve contraltos, Twelve basses, Prima donnas—Tenor, Basso.

The English, Scotch and Irish native songs will be illustrated BY TWO POPULAR DRAMATIC STARS.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Forty violins, cellos, basses. Eight flutes, oboes, clarionettes, bassoons. Nine horns, cornets, trombones, three drums. A COLOSSAL CATHEDRAL ORGAN, erected by Henry Erben, of New-York, for the Universalist Church, Chicago, and kindly lent by that communion to this management.

CONDUCTOR............M. ROBERT STOPEL

The Academy of Music has undergone alteration, under the design and direction of Mr. Dion Bourcicault, so as to admit the great proportion of this performance.

The management has fixed the price of admission as low as possible, intending to base the enterprise on the public at large, deeming that by these means are truly developed the highest aim and objects of an Academy of Music.

ADMISSION............25 CENTS
Reserved Seats............50 cents

The programme of the first performance, together with the list of the executants, will be given in the advertisements and bills issued for Thursday next.

DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Miss LAURA KEENE......Proprietress and Sole Lessee.

MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS. Under the management of R. G. MARSH, Have secured a lease of this popular theatre for a few nights only, and will commence a series of their unequaled entertainments on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1857, When they hope for a renewal of the liberal and generous patronage received by them when last here.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

The curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely, when the Troupe will be presented to their New-York friends, arrayed in their traveling costumes, by a tableau illustrative of "Home Again," to be followed by THE MARSELLAISE, sung by Master ALFRED STEWART, the young comedian and vocalist, who will make his first appearance before a New-York audience; to be succeeded by a tableau and music of "Hail Columbia."

Jerrold's drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN will then be presented, the cast embracing

Louise	as	William.
George	as	Gnatbrain
Alfred Stewart	as	Tom Bowling.
Waldo	as	The Admiral.
Little Mary	as	Black Eyed Susan.
Carrie	as	Capt. Crosstree.
Helen	as	Dolly Mayflower.
Charlotte	as	Blue Peter.
Dance	by	Little Jeanette

Song, "Whiskey in the Jug" ..by Master Alfred Stewart.

To conclude with the famous TOODLES.

Timothy Toodles............Master Geo. H. Marsh.
George Acorn............Miss Louise.
Mrs. Tabitha Toodles............Little Mary Marsh.

Box Office open daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets............50 cents—Children............Half price

CROWDED NIGHTLY WITH THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1857.

In consequence of the UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of the graceful and beautiful SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA in Paul Brilliant's new ballet of LA BOUQUETIERE, the management feel warranted in announcing it for This Evening, Wednesday and Friday.

Commencing at 7 with the PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE MILITARY BAND.

DELICATE GROUND.

Sangfroid..Mr. Geo. Jordan | Pauline......Miss Gannon

LA BOUQUETIERE.

Rose de Mari............Signorina Teresa Rolla

THE SECRET.

Thomas.....Mr. T. Placide | Cecile..Miss Emma Taylor

TUESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels. BLANCHE, and other entertainments.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. STUART begs to announce that on THIS EVENING, Monday, Aug. 3, the beautiful and brilliant MRS. JOHN WOOD, whom he had the good fortune to introduce, and who has won so abiding a home in the heart of the New-York public, will appear, for the second time, in THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, with the full music. The character of Josephine by Mrs. John Wood, sustained by Mr. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Cook, &c. After which, the inimitable burlesque of SHYLOCK, received nightly with acclamations of delight.

MR. JOHN WOOD in his great character of the Jew, and Mrs. John Wood as Portia, Miss Mitton, Miss Manners and a brilliant cast.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

First appearance of the young and beautiful actress, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. THE DAUGHTER OF NEW-YORK.

MONDAY EVENING, August 3, 1857, THE FRENCH SPY.

Henri St. Alme, a French lancer...Miss Maggie Mitchell
Hamet, an Arab boy............Miss Maggie Mitchell
Mathilde, a French lady............Miss Maggie Mitchell

Messrs. Mark Smith, C. Fisher, Briggs, Moore, Setchell and Miss Miller in the cast.

To conclude with KATY O'SHIEL.

Katy O'Shiel, with song and dance..Miss Maggie Mitchell

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

The performance will commence with THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FRISKY COBBLER. LOTTERY TICKET.

M. VIEUXTEMPS.

Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that he has made arrangements with M. VIEUXTEMPS for a professional tour through the United States.

From the great sensation produced twelve years ago by Mr. Vieuxtemps in the artistical world when at the beginning of his brilliant career, Mr. Ullman confidently expects that the announcement of his approaching visit, at a time when he is universally recognized as the greatest living violinist, will be received with unqualified approbation.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quaint miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESSER.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE PASSEGUETTES FILS & [illegible], Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 61 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR SOUTH-DOWN RAMS, 4 months old, from imported stock. Apply at No. 42 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG Scotch woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and seamstress. Can do fine washing and ironing, and is kind and obliging. Also, a middle-aged German woman for housework, who would go a short distance from the city, and an American girl to take care of children. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A place for herself and a girl of 14, with whom a baby, or do light chamberwork and washing well; wages $3 a month; the other is a plain, neat cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, does up linens in style, makes excellent bread; wages $7. Best City references. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a competent farmer, understands horses and gardening thoroughly; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, is a first-rate hand over milk and butter. Best of references. Will go any distance in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING and obliging girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; understands both branches well; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn, room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as a good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress and to do general housework, by very competent young women; also as chambermaids and waiters or as seamstresses and chambermaid by a neat Protestant girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY YOUNG GIRLS as chambermaids; also, by an Englishwoman as nurse and seamstress; also, by a German woman as housekeeper; is fully competent; also, a first-class colored cook; No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH THE BEST of help at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, where every care is taken in the examination of their characters. THE YORKSTONE, Superintendent of Employment Society.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICE—No. 200 6th-av., near 23d-st., is the best and only office where employers up town and country can, without delay, get well suited with reliable, experienced, well recommended servants, as no effort is spared to secure the best. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, 8 clerks for Railroad and Shipping offices; 3 Conductors; 4 Brakesmen; 2 Baggagemen; a clerk for a steamer; 2 express-drivers; a young man for a coal office; 2 Coachmen; 5 Salesmen; 2 Barkeepers; 6 Porters for stores; 1 Stewardess; 1 Housekeeper; 4 girls to travel; 2 boys for trades, and 3 men for steamers. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED.—TO SILVERSMITHS.—A FIRST-rate silver chaser and modeler; also, a plate finisher and polisher. Steady employment for first-rate workmen. Apply at No. 271 Spring-st. WM. FORBES.

WANTED—A MILLINER TO GO WEST; ONE that understands the business in all its departments, can procure a good situation by addressing J. N., *Times* office. Good references required.

WANTED—IN A BANKING OFFICE, A YOUNG man who has had some experience in uncurrent money and book-keeping. Address box No. 3,793 Post-office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SEAMSTRESS BY the month, competent to fit ladies and children's dresses, and to do family sewing. Apply this morning between 9 and 10, at No. 149 Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STATIONERY STORE, about 13 to 15 years of age. One who resides with his parents preferred. The applicant will address J. E. at this office, stating name, residence and wages expected.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR OUR HOSIERY department. FRED. VIETOR & ACHELIS, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, (German,) wishes employment in a law office; he is a good penman, speaks and writes the English fluently and correct, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a knowledge of law. Address LAW, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 40 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and his wife in a pleasant private family in New-York or Brooklyn; an unfurnished parlor and bedroom; late dinner preferred. Address, with terms, M. N. H., Box No. 1,825, New-York Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 376 4th-av., near 27th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES BOARD for herself, infant child and nurse, in Williamsburg or Brooklyn. Family must be quiet, strictly private, and respectable. One room only required, but must be large, well-arranged and comfortable. Undoubted references given. Address E. C. D., *Times* office, stating terms. None others will be noticed which must be moderate.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMEN—For himself, wife, baby, and nurse, at a first-class, pleasantly situated boarding-house, not above 14th-st., and between 2d and 5th avs.; two bedrooms and parlor adjoining will be required; dinner at 6 o'clock. Address, with references, L. H., Box No. 3,302 Post-Office.

NO. 142 MADISON-STREET.—A FEW SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms, and full or partial board, by applying as above. Gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady. Apply at No. 290½ Broome-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

Fairfield, June 26, 1857.

SURF HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, lit with gas, has the great South Bay on one side, and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make Fire Island the favorite sea-shore resort of New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Cheap excursions, to leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by steamer *Hero* across the South Bay. Fare each way, $1 20. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FOUR ROUND CORNERED HEAVY PEARL-KEYED 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished all round alike; magnificent open carved work on the case, of pears, plums, and fruit; the legs are of double-carved work, of pears, figs, grapes, &c., and the whole finished throughout in a style of grandeur rarely to be found, and in tone is powerful, rich and sweet, which can be fully tested; plate and front is richly set with real pearl birds of Paradise, fountains, vases of plenty, &c.; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV; made by one of the most celebrated City makers, and warranted for two years. This is a rare chance to purchase an elaborate and extra magnificent piano; rich stool, cover, &c. to match. Cost $900; price $500. Apply at No. 678 6th av., for four days, from 6 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser, and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping, if necessary.

SOBBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 426 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ROSEwood and mahogany, for sale at $25, $50, $75, $85, $95 to $200. Gilbert's, Chickering's and Stodart & Dunham's. Great bargains given. The celebrated Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st. Marble Building.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly Dubois & Stodart, and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.)

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) August 3d, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated).
$2,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$[illegible] Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mortgage per cent. Bonds.
$[illegible] Cleveland, Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,[illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bonds.

47 shares	Chatham Bank	$[illegible] each.
[illegible] shares	Metropolitan Bank	$100 each.
20 shares	Tradesmen's Bank	$40 each.
20 shares	[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
30 shares	[illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each.
[illegible] shares	Manhattan Gas Light Co. (scrip stock)	$50 each.
[illegible] shares	Pottsville Land Co.	$50 each.
267 shares	Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua	$100 each.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 6.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. Bash, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver-ware, articles of vertu, &c. THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 200 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of costly velvet and Brussels carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush; solid rosewood centre and side tables; rosewood etageres, with rich plate glass doors and backs; oil-paintings, French plate mirrors; superior rosewood piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; silk and satin brocatelle window curtains, with heavy [illegible]; solid rosewood secretary bookcase; together with all the dining-room and chamber furniture, crockery, China ware, glass ware, solid silver ware, extension table, clocks, solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, rosewood hall stands, &c. Sale positive.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—BY order of GEO. N. SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn: PROVISIONS, &c.—5 bbls. flour, 324 lbs. pickles, 100 lbs. beef, 155 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. butter, 6 bbls. pork, 344 lbs. dried apples, 1,364 lbs. cheese, 396 lbs. pork, 3,283 lbs. bread, 330 gallons beans, 130 lbs. boned pork, 300 lbs. rice, 1,200 flour barrels, 540 bags and a lot of empty boxes. CLOTHING.—16 pea jackets, 25 drawers, 4 blankets, 56 blue cloth pea jackets, 65 linen trousers, 73 pair calf shoes, 9 blue cloth trousers, 38 linen frocks, 27 pair kip shoes, 3 over shirts, 18½ yards dungarees. SMALL STORES.—55 lbs. tobacco, 11 scrubbing brushes, 66 lbs. S. W. soap, 7 jack knives, 58 hands grass. Also, 2 horses and 2 oxen.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 2d-av., an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut couches, sofas and chairs in crimson velvet, satin damask window curtains, mirrors, oil paintings, candelabras, gas chandeliers, marble-top centre tables, mahogany and black walnut chairs in hair cloth, mahogany dressing-table with glass, hat-stand, stair-carpet, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bed and table linen and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also 2 rosewood pianos, 6¾ and 7-octave.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, August 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, all kinds of White Granite, Blue, C. C. Rockingham and Yellow-ware, Cut and Pressed Glassware, China, Cutlery, Britannia-ware, &c.; worthy the attention of city and country dealers.

Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer.

HARNESS STORE AUCTION—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 Avenue B. Stock: Harness, saddles, whips, bitts, [illegible], curry-combs, brushes, blankets, sheets, nets, unfinished material, complete set of tools, store fixtures, covered wagon, &c. Deposits required of all purchasers.

INSTRUCTION.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., is a practical agency for supplying the wants of Schools and Teachers. Principals of Schools and Academies can obtain competent teachers for the various departments of literature. Parents and Guardians supplied with circulars and full information of the best schools gratuitously. Teachers wishing engagements should address SMITH & BOYD.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of Boys, at New-Rochelle, 19 miles from New-York City via New-Haven Railroad. The 9th term will begin on Sept. 7. If requested, the teacher will call, if the pupil is in the City, and take charge of and return him at the end of the term. The location is healthy and terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

$2.50 FOR WRITING 18 LESSONS.—Book-keeping, Algebra, Arithmetic, &c. as usual, at PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 258 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, thus affording teachers as well as pupils a good opportunity of improving their penmanship during their Summer vacation. Rooms open the entire day and evening. Apply early.

BOYS AND MEN DESIGNED FOR FALL business will be practically prepared at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 600 Broadway, during August. They will become rapid business penmen, quick in figures and good book-keepers. Commutation terms, $15. Writing, $4. Two seats vacant. Apply this day or evening.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

INSTRUCTION—A CARD.—FERDINAND ULRICH begs to inform his patrons and pupils of New-York and Brooklyn, that he will return to town on Monday, Sept. 7. Terms for thorough instruction, (piano and vocal,) $50 per quarter; terms to qualify teachers, &c., (piano and vocal,) $40 per quarter. Applications may be directed New-York Post-Office, care of Box No. 1,362.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 20th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

MRS. OGILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 12. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—ONE of the Principals will be in town Aug. 4, 5 and 6. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROME RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 52 West 22d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO A GENTLEMAN WANTING PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—I have an extensive and beautiful apparatus for scientific exhibitions, to travel with, and will take a partner on equal shares for $150 if application is soon made at No. 7 87th-st., Yorkville. R. W. JENKS.

FOR SALE.—THE FIXTURES OF DRY GOODS store, No. 90 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, consisting of counters, shelves, gas fixtures, awnings, &c. &c., will be sold for one-fourth of its value. Inquire of THOS. S. MARTIN, No. 45 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THE above amount, to take an equal interest in a first-class cash business where a man makes from $50 to $80 per week. Apply to KAUFMAN, No. 735 Broadway, late Kaufman & Garratt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of the late partnership of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & COMPANY, of the City of New-York, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to call forthwith, upon him, and liquidate the same. And all persons to whom said firm are indebted are notified to present the same immediately, with vouchers, to said Receiver.

NATHAN C. PLATT, Receiver, No. 20 Maiden-lane. New-York, July 30, 1857.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July 16, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Mosquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 420 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible]—THE SUBSCRIBER offer for sale at very low prices lots in the City of Independence, on the Missouri River, situated on the great route to Kansas, the Plains and California. This is a desirable and very healthy position on the river; a steady growth in wealth; [illegible] population; [illegible] the capital of Jackson County, which numbers 20,000 inhabitants; a city corporation in operation fifteen years; the Pacific Railroad; three banking houses; [illegible] manufactories; the various trades and professions; it is now rapidly increasing and is destined to become one of the largest cities of the West, thus offering unusual advantages to capitalists and emigrants. For further information, apply to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone front house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn. Clinton-st., between Lafayette-av. and [illegible]-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, No. [illegible] William-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-SIZED dwelling-house and lot, replete with all the modern improvements, and built by the owner for his own occupancy, in the very best manner, with stable and coach-house attached, located in one of the most desirable parts of the City, and near a public Park. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON 4TH-AV., A CORNER HOUSE and one next to the corner, making a very valuable property for investment. Also, a house and lots on [illegible]; also a fine property on Downing-st. E. H. KINSHIMER, No. 318 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison-avs., a very desirable three-story brick house, at a moderate price, and on easy terms. Also, one on [illegible]-st., near Madison-av. E. H. KINSHIMER, No. 318 4th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 8 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 20 East Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE AND LOT IN the Bowery; good location for any kind of business. The building is 80 feet deep; a large portion may remain on mortgage. Apply corner 45th-st. and 2d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 3 or 3¾ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Three lots on Third-av., on a corner; also, a plot of ground on Fifth-av., on a corner; also, several lots in vicinity of Central Park. E. H. KINSHIMER, No. 318 Fourth-av.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $[illegible] cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. [illegible] John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. [illegible] South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, 3 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 18th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $[illegible] per annum. Apply at No. [illegible] 18th-st., near 6th-av., in the grocery.

YARD AND OFFICE TO LET—ON WEST 26th-st., Nos. 75 and 77, between 6th and 7th avs., recently occupied by J. W. Goodwin, house mover. The yard is well fenced; is suitable for a coal and wood yard, or for storage of any kind. Will be let on reasonable terms, until the 1st of May. Possession given immediately. Apply to P. & A. R. GOODWIN, No. [illegible] street, or at the stable adjoining the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE [illegible] House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The House will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 116 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,000 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—1,000 acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours' ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together, or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Cortlandt family since its original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of [illegible] acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with bricks, finished with marble mantels and [illegible], good walls and ceilings; has a cellar [illegible], extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is [illegible] and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of [illegible], Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is in modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 33 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—THE BEAUtiful and pleasantly located residence of Dr. Jonas Case, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth-st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 12 acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S. N. THOMAS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTful residence on Ronkonkoma Lake, Long Island, 1½ miles from Lakeland station; a very neat cottage and about 20 acres, with stables, poultry-house, &c. Grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with shade trees and fruits; churches, schools and stores conveniently near. Good fishing and gunning. View of house, &c., at A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to B. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 2d-story, front.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA PLOTS—TELLERS' POINT.—For Sale—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, commanding extensive and unsurpassed views up and down the river, belonging to the Van Cortlandt manor estate. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River, four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 30 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address DR. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A FARM OF 25 acres, containing a dwelling, a young orchard and a noble spring of water, good building sites, with a view of the North River and surrounding country, within 2 miles of the depot. Price $300 per acre; one half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. CURTISS, Tarrytown.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York; near depot or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c., &c. Name lowest price and conditions of payment. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 12 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. NONES.

FINANCIAL.

LUCAS, TURNER & CO., BANKERS, No. [illegible] Wall-street. Receive Deposits, make collections, buy and sell Exchange, sell on Commission Bonds and Stocks, discount business paper and time bills for customers, and do a General Banking business.

JAS. H. LUCAS, H. S. TURNER, [illegible] PATTERSON, E. [illegible] NISBET, } St. Louis, Mo.
W. T. SHERMAN, E. R. NISBET.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, Late with Duncan, Sherman & Co., To whom they refer. Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office: Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS, Office No. 39 William-st., next building below Wall-st. HENRY MEIGS, JR., WM. ALEX. SMITH, } New-York.

Office of the Housatonic Railroad Co., Bridgeport, June [illegible], 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The coupons due the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport. [illegible] The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who do [illegible] exchanging will have [illegible] Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. E. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 2d of August next. Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 31st instant. By order of the Board. W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office 227 South 4th st., Philadelphia, July 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 6th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-York, Aug. 1, 1857, on the following securities, will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
New-York Central Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, assumed for the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.
Buffalo City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Buffalo City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Albany City 6 per cent. Water Stock.
Albany City 6 per cent. New Water Bonds.

Office Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary. Cleveland, July 20th, 1857.

Office of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, No. 15 William st., New-York, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bonds No. 1 to 341 inclusive, for $[illegible]. Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$30,000 OF REAL ESTATE IN THIS City and Yonkers will be exchanged for good railroad securities. Bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Horicon, Great Western, Illinois, or La Crosse and Milwaukee Bonds will be taken. The real estate is of the very best and rapidly increasing in value. Address Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-Office.

THE COUPONS OF THE 1ST MORTGAGE Bonds, and of the Income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Co., due 1st prox., will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's Office, No. 417 Walnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after that date. WM. L. FISHER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Office Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey, No. 69 Wall st., New-York, July 28, 1857.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date, at this office. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ATTENTION.—$30,000 [illegible] Stock, in a New-York Company, now earning a positive dividend of 30 per cent. per annum. Will sell for cash, or a short loan taken at a fair rate. Send address to Box No. 705 Post-Office.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued, by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 18 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO.—Office No. 7 Nassau-st. August 1, 1857. The Interest Coupons on the first Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company, due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—The bills of this and all other broken Banks bought at the highest price for each. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 102 Chatham-st., corner new Bowery.

$12,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on six full lots, fronting on Central Park, 86th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address ELI WILSON, No. 30 John st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAZARD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts. E. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c. &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.
Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
E. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, July 15, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only. Oswego, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 15th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 31st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 5th August. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Bowery Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 176 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst., until August 1.—July 15, 1857. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank, New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office, No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the date until 10th of August. New-York, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, July 29, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT ON the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Marine Bank, New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of [illegible] per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier. New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 2, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, July 13, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN M. CONGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1. The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive. July 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of MILLER & CUMMINGS, for the manufacturing, selling and renting piano-fortes, at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. WILLIAM MILLER. L. F. CUMMINGS. New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call and examine their assortment of "Miller's celebrated instruments," with or without the Æolian attachment, which are offered at lower prices than at any other establishment in this City.

DISSOLUTION. — THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES ALBRO. JOHN W. HOYT. New-York, July 1, 1857.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 76 John-st., and Nos. 21 and 23 Platt-st., New-York. New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES ALBRO. JOHN W. HOYT. New-York, July 1, 1857.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 35 Broadway, New-York, and No. 18 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO. Elizabeth, N. J., July 1, 1857.

PROPOSALS.

Croton Aqueduct Office, New-York, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 13th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:
63,300 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
70,000 cubic yards of puddle.
[illegible],000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
[illegible],000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
250 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
224,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.
If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.
Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.
The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.
For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 38, in 13th-st., near 6th-av.
The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.
Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 38 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.
The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.
By order of the School Officers.
SAMUEL HOTALING, M. N. BLAKEMAN, JAMES D. OLIVER, } Building Committee.
New-York, July 22, 1857.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERU—All sizes, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXE-cuted in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURANCE Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 532 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICA-go, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD — SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857. Trains leave corner of White and Centre sts.:
4:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's, for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 11:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

JULY, 1857. THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st., Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 10 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 4½ A. M.
Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.	Excursion to Highlands and Ocean House.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 4 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 5¼ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

JULY, 1857. The Regular Old Established Line. **FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.**—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Sat'rdy, Aug. 1—12 M.	Sat'rdy, Aug. 1—3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2—6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2—3½ P. M.
Mondy, Aug. 3—12½ P. M.	Mondy, Aug. 3—4½ P. M.
Tuesdy, Aug. 4—6½ A. M.	Tuesdy, Aug. 4—3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 60	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 65	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 10 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 4½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 2, 6 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 5½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 5, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 6, 6 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Cove at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:25 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; *Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York,* from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 3 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 ... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 ... 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 ... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 ... 1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN. The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burthen; INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,815 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. [illegible], 2,[illegible] tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
The Steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, Aug. 19, and the JASON, Sept. 2.
For Freight or Passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 19
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Sept. 2

Berths not secured until paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... Aug. 1	Saturday ... Aug. 22
Saturday ... Sept. 12	Saturday ... Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 10
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 5
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE: First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATE Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
THE ADRIATIC will sail on the 12th of September.
No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE: First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n	Havre and Southampton for New-Y'k.
NORTH STAR ...	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 19
ARIEL ... Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.
Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR Liverpool.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, August 5.
A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 12 M. and 1 o'clock.
The PERSIA will sail on the 19th August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. KANGAROO LINE. PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.
Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or to GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND. $1 50 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.
RETURNING—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.
Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depot South Ferry. *Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.*
The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island via Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION OF SUNDAY School No. 29, connected with the 20th-st. Congregational Church, will take place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5. Steamer FLORA will leave foot of Spring-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., and foot of 20th st. at 10½ A. M. for Pleasant Valley, returning at 5 o'clock P. M. If the weather should prove unfavorable it will be on the next fair day. Tickets 30 cents. Children half price.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK! THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, *Professor of Diseases of Women.* One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]
Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice, in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.
Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri,* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus,* will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.
[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
For purifying the blood!! The original and general article, purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative, mild aperient and renovating agent it is unequaled; the happy results it produces arise from its containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of the best Sarsaparilla.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and at all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S; take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $10, which saves $2; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—26th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 844 New York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th st. and Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREAT-ment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 2, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 380 Post-Office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $1,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." *Price $1. Office No. 399 Canal-st.,* third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years *confined his attention* to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 45 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science. It being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TO MEDICINE DEALERS.—LOOK OUT FOR counterfeits of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore, and never buy them of F. C. Wells & Co., for we do not supply them with our Pills. The name and signature of A. J. WHITE & CO. are on all the genuine Dr. Morse's Pills. Consequently, this is the test. For sale also by BARNES & PARK. A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 50 Leonard-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IS A CON-CENTRATED extract of the olive and pine; it is applied and inhaled, not taken, and it is the only kind that contains *Electro-Magnetism,* which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel *Pain and Disease.*
Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms an invaluable *Ointment,* for the cure of *Piles, Sores and all Diseases of the Skin.*
J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS are composed of SULPHUR and a preparation of IRON, combined with CHEMICAL or NATURE. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not sicken nor *Purge;* they entirely *Digest,* add *Consistency, Color,* and *Purity* to the Blood, and greatly increase the power of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.
The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:
[illegible], Esq., Publisher of *Independent,* New-York.
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., [illegible], New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Dr. E. Bright, [illegible], New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., [illegible], New-York.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., [illegible], New-York.
E. B. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.
Wm. A. Townsend, Esq., [illegible], New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. [illegible] Gaskill, Providence, R. I.
Rev. [illegible] Taylor, [illegible], N. J.
John H. [illegible], Esq., California.
Gen. [illegible], Texas.
Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package, of 12 Powders; 6 packages for $5. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 17 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from Nervousness, Debility, Pain in Back or Limbs, [illegible] ... SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS, which I will send free of postage, on receipt of two letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, [illegible] No. 16 [illegible].

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARD.—DR. CORBETT, No. [illegible] Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on private diseases. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being thoroughly cured. Dr. C. is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York, and the only qualified Physician and Surgeon practicing in the above specialty in this City, and as a proof of Dr. C.'s celebrity, he would refer them to his diplomas, which can be seen suspended in his office, with the names of the various professors [illegible] ... Hours 8 A. M. to [illegible] P. M.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. DE HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARMICHAEL and [illegible], and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living authority on the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. [illegible] Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., a block below East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," "fluid extracts," "certain instruments," "sarsaparilla," and the performances of the numerous unlicensed charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—THE CAUSE AND CURE.—A [illegible] ... to which the nature and effects of the [illegible] are fully explained, together with the treatment, are explained, illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. Price [illegible]. To be had of the author, who may be consulted [illegible], No. 45 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COLLINS' [illegible] SPECIFIC—A [illegible] ... No. 118 Franklin-st. Price $1. ... [illegible] stamp to Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 [illegible]-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evening.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOTHAM C. BARKER and JOHN M. PERKINS against DAVID E. BROOKS.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 8, 1857.
F. W. BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1857.
jy13-law6wM F. W. BURKE, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD H. BROCKWAY against JOB RUSSELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.) To JOB RUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 23, 1857.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office, June 18th, 1857. jy13-law6wM J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857. ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.
my25-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HOSTAGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April 8, 1857.
FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.
ap8-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW H. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.
je5 law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 222 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.
ELLEN T. STEVENSON, Executrix.
fe2-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against John Bristed, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1857.
WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK, je22-law6mM Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER E. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1st, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.
jy20 law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNE C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of April, 1857.
ap27-law6mM GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 1[illegible] Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857. ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.
mh9-law6mM

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicine. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 3[illegible] Grand-st., and No. 263 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATES OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are X lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the [illegible] sensations.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 25th day of July, to the 1st day of August, 1857: Men, 73; women, 60; boys, 219; girls, 190; total, 581.* Adults, 133; children, 409; males, 292; females, 289; colored persons, 13.

DISEASES.

[illegible]		Croup	16	Inflam. of throat	1
[illegible]		Debility, infant.	5	Insanity, puerperal	1
[illegible]		Del'm Tremens	1	Intemperance	1
[illegible]		Diarrhœa	34	Kill'd or murd'd	1
[illegible]		Dropsy	3	Malformation	1
[illegible]		Dropsy in chest	1	Marasmus, infantile	31
[illegible]		Dropsy in head		Measles	16
[illegible]		Drowned	6	Mortification	
[illegible]		Dysentery	11	Old Age	
[illegible]		Epilepsy		Palsy	
[illegible]		Eruption eczema		Pleurisy	
[illegible]		Erysipelas		Premature birth	
[illegible]		Exposure		Scrofula	
[illegible]		Fever		Small-pox	
[illegible]		Fever, intermittent		Softening of the brain	
[illegible]		Fever, remittent		Softening of the stomach	
[illegible]		Fever, scarlet	15	Stillborn	
[illegible]		Fever, typhoid		Stomach, dis. of	
[illegible]		Heart, disease of		Sun Stroke	
[illegible]		Hooping cough		Teething	
[illegible]		Inflam. of the bowels		Unknown, not stated	
[illegible]		Inflam. of brain		Unknown to the Jury	1
[illegible]		Inflam. of liver			
[illegible]		Inflam. of lungs			
[illegible]		Inflam. of spine			
[illegible]		Inflam. of stomach			
Total					581

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—August 1.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

On Saturday, Richard Gambling, who was formerly a Policeman in the Sixteenth Ward, through his counsel, Mr. Sherwood, made application to Justice Davies for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in dismissing him, having alleged that he had been illegally dismissed by that body. His affidavit was published [illegible] on Saturday.

Mr. Vanderpoel, who, with Mr. Noyes, appeared for the Police Commissioners, read the following affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT OF COMMISSIONER NYE.

City and County of New-York, ss.: James W. Nye, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that Richard Gambling during the present month, and since the [illegible] day of the month, has presented to and now [illegible] before the Board of Police an application for reappointment as patrolman.

JAMES W. NYE.

Sworn before me, JAMES S. SLUYTER, Commissioner of Deeds, Aug. 1, 1857.

GEO. W. EMBREE'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Geo. W. Embree, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has acted as chief Clerk of the Board of Police for the Metropolitan Police District, since the 8th day of May, 1857; [illegible] on or about the 19th or 20th day of June, 1857, [illegible] charges were preferred against Richard Gambling for [illegible] disobedience of orders, with specification of the [illegible]; that the trial of said Gambling before said Board on said charge was set down for the 23d of [illegible]; that deponent thereupon prepared [illegible] to said Gambling that said charge had been preferred against him, with a specification thereof, and notice of the time and place and when and where said Gambling should appear before said Board for [illegible] and directed service to be made [illegible] on said Gambling; that by reference to the minutes of the proceedings of the said Board upon the trial of said Gambling, he finds that proof was made to said Board of the service of said notice on said Gambling.

GEO. W. EMBREE.

Sworn before me, M. N. JONES, Commissioner of Deeds, Aug. 1, 1857.

MR. SOUTHERLAND'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss: Wm. Southerland, Jr., being duly sworn, deposes and says, that since the 17th June last, he has discharged the duties of Police Inspector in the Sixteenth Precinct of the Metropolitan Police District in this City; that since he has so acted, Richard Gambling has not acted as a patrolman under the rules and regulations of the Board of Police; but with a number of the patrolmen belonging to the police force in said Precinct prior to the [illegible] June last, said Gambling refused to recognize the power and authority and right of control over him, of the Board of Police, or to conform to the rules and regulations of said Board, but acted independently of and in opposition to the said Board; that on the 17th June aforesaid, deponent, in the discharge of his official duties, presented written charges against said Gambling to the Board of Police, for wilful disobedience of orders, specifying the same; that said Gambling has not, since deponent has so discharged the duties of Inspector as aforesaid, reported himself for duty or acted as patrolman under the rules and regulations of the said Board, except that during about ten days last past he has reported himself for duty at the Station-house, but has not been recognized by deponent as a member of the police force.

WM. SOUTHERLAND, Jr.

Sworn before me this 1st day of August, 1857.

M. N. JONES, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Sherwood argued the case for Mr. Gambling on the following points:

MR. SHERWOOD'S POINTS.

1. In this State all final adjudications of inferior Courts, not of Record and of persons invested with power to decide on the property or rights of the citizen, who act in a summary way or in a new course different from the law, are examinable by the Supreme Court upon a common law certiorari. (Stone et al., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, 25 Wend., 157; opinion of Paige, Senator, do., 464, 173; [illegible] Rep., 182; Lorey vs. The Mayor of New-York, 208, 2 [illegible] 486.)

2. The seventh section of the act to establish a Metropolitan Police, provides: "That no person shall be removed therefrom, except upon written charges preferred against him to the Board of Police, and after an opportunity shall have been offered him of being heard in his defence." Hence, if the Commissioners acted in the case of Gambling, and discharged him, they not only irregularly, but without jurisdiction, if, as he alleges, they did it without having served him with written charges, and without giving him notice of the time and place to be heard in his defence. (2 vol., laws of 1857, p. 200.)

3. When any act is required by statute to be done by a Court or officer, before proceeding to do other [illegible], if the act so required to be done be not first performed, the other acts are both irregular and without jurisdiction.

4. The Court has uniformly held that it has jurisdiction by common law certiorari to review proceedings of all subordinate tribunals, as to their jurisdiction, and all questions, which relate to the regularity of their proceedings and all questions of law which arise on the face of the record or of the proceedings and orders, which are in the nature of records (25 Wend. 167, Tallman vs. Bigelow, 10 Wend. 420.)

5. The writ should, in the exercise of a sound discretion, be allowed in this case for the following reasons:

1. The Commissioners acts were irregular.
2. They had not done what, by the Statutes, was necessary to give them jurisdiction to remove.
3. The applicant for the writ has been deprived of his office and its salary, to which the law gave him a right during good behavior.
4. He has no adequate remedy but by this writ.
5. If the Court should refuse the writ, it would establish a precedent which would enable the Commissioners to discharge the whole Police force and appoint a new one at pleasure, and thus set at defiance the law intended to protect policemen, to give them a permanent subsistence, as a compensation for the dangers they incur.

Messrs. Noyes and Vanderpoel replied, using the following points:

Mr. Vanderpool and Mr. Noyes replied, making the following

POINTS IN OPPOSITION.

1. The writ of certiorari will not lie to the Police Commissioners to review the action of the Board of Police in the matter of appointments and removals.

The duties of the Board are executive or administrative, and not judicial in their nature.

These duties are chiefly defined in the fifth section of the act under which the Board was organized. By the sixth section they are authorized to pass from time to time rules and regulations for the more proper government and discipline of its subordinate officers. The power to appoint and remove is merely incidental to the more effective execution of the duties conferred upon them.

The acts which the Board are authorized to perform, all call for the exercise of opinion and judgment, but they are not, therefore, judicial acts. Else every Executive officer required to exercise a discretion in the performance of his duties would be said to exercise judicial powers.

The fact that no precedent can b found for a writ in a case like the present, is entitled to much consideration.

A similar power of removal, upon charges, has long existed in the cases of Sheriffs, Coroners, County Clerks, Registers of New-York, &c. (R. S., 126, sec. 44.) This power is conferred not on the judicial, but on the Executive arm. Yet no instance can be found where the Courts have attempted to supervise the jurisdiction or acts of the Executive in such cases. Although he can only remove on charges, and after an opportunity has been given to the officer to be heard in his defence, his duties have never been deemed judicial.

Yet the same argument which would sustain or sanction this proposed writ to the Commissioners, would sustain a like writ to the Governor in cases of removal by him.

So a certiorari could issue to the Senate to review its action in the removal of judicial officers. (Const., Art. 6, Sec. 11.)

The Constitution has declared the character of acts of this nature by vesting the power in the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

2. The Legislature have in the several police acts of 1848, 1853 and 1857 evince their determination to vest the largest discretion in those controlling the police force in the matter of removals. The rules and regulations for the more proper government and discipline of the subordinate officers are to be prescribed by their superior officers. The qualification, enumeration and distribution of duties, mode of trial and removal [illegible] of the force, are to be defined and prescribed [illegible] the Board.

The slightest breach of the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board is cause of removal. Sec. 5, 6 and 7, act of 1857, People vs. Warner, 2 Denio.

3. In those cases where the Courts have the power to award a common-law certiorari, it rests in their discretion to grant or withhold it. It is never a writ of right, but of grace, except in certain cases when demanded by the people. Seldom granted when the party has another remedy. (12 Wend. 198, 206; State vs. Anderson, 1 Coxe (N. J.) R. 318, Suff. Election; Exparte Adams, 4 Pick. 25, refusal to perform military duty; Inhabitants of Freeton vs. County Commissioners, 2 Pick. 25.) This is not a case in which the precedent should be established. The Board would be seriously embarrassed in the discharge of their duties and their action, so essential to the safety and security of the citizen, would frequently be paralyzed if each appointment and removal was subject to review by the judicial tribunals.

4. The affidavits show that the applicant, for more than a month, set at defiance the powers and authority of this Board, and this after the act under which the Board was organized had been declared and adjudged constitutional by the Supreme Court.

They also show that written charges were preferred to said Board against him, and that he was allowed an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

The applicant does not claim that the Board did not have before them proof of the charges, and of the time and place of trial.

5. The question of jurisdiction can alone be raised on common law certiorari. (People vs. City of Rochester, 21 Barb., 656.)

Even in cases of inferior Courts, the Courts will intend in favor of certain acts essential to jurisdiction, unless the contrary appear. (See the cases cited by Cowen, J., 21 Wend. p. 47.)

Mr. Sherwood followed in rejoinder. Decision reserved.

Mr. Sherwood closed the argument. Decision reserved.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—This Board met Saturday at noon in the City Library Room. Present: President PHILLIPS in the Chair, Commissioners MILLER, THOMPSON and ROCKWELL. WALTER F. CORCORAN, Clerk.

Brig Hesperus, from Port au Prince, with logwood and mahogany, petitions to come to upper Quarantine. Referred to the Health Officer with power.

Brig Brothers was referred to the Health Officer with power to allow her to proceed on Wednesday, Aug. 5th at his discretion.

Bark Olio was referred to the Health Officer with power.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Upper Quarantine on Monday, August 3d, at 12 M.

☞ A correspondent, who protests that he neither has lots to sell nor owns stock in the Sylvan Shore, dilates on the improved beauties of Harlem, and says that they no longer have fever and ague there!

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug 1.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	90¼	100	Hudson River R. R.	21½
5,000	do	91	100	Reading R. R. ...b60	73¼
3,000	Missouri State 6s	79¼	500	do ...b60	73½
3,000	Ill. Interest 1860	90	500	do ...s15	73
5,000	N. Y. C. Rd. 6s	85¼	500	do ...opg	73¼
1,000	do	85¼	200	do ...opg	73½
5,000	E. Rd. 3d M. B. '83	67	1400	do ...opg	73
1,000	E. Rd. C. Bds 1862	71	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	83½
2,000	do	70	50	do	83¼
7,000	do	69¾	200	do ...b60	83¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. R. c b	83	100	M. S. & N. I. Rd. b30	50¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	9½	150	do ...s30	47
500	do	9½	423	do	50¼
1,000	Ill. Free'd bs. w. p.	94	300	do	50½
56	National Bank	110	5	do	50¼
5	Bank of N. Ame'ca	126	270	do ...c	50¼
9	Metro. Bank	105	150	do ...s10	49
500	Mer. Bank Scrip	100¼	100	do ...s10	47
20	Park Bank	103½	10	do	50¼
35	Amer. Ex. Bank	111	300	Panama R. R.	96
25	Penn. Coal Co	87	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R. ...s30	40
25	do	86¾	300	do ...b60	40¼
50	do ...b60	87	300	do ...s3	40¼
50	do	86¼	17	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90¼
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R. ...s30	83½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. ...b60	58
150	do ...p. & c	82¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. ...s30	94¼
50	do ...b60	82¾	150	do ...160	91½
100	do ...b60	82	150	do	93
300	do ...b60	83¼	100	do ...s30	95
300	do ...b60	83¼	100	do ...s15	95
50	do ...opg	83	200	do ...b60	95¼
50	Erie Railroad ...b30	34¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	51
202	do ...c	34¼	50	do	52¼
50	do ...s30	34¾	300	do	52
650	do ...s30	34	50	L. C. & Mil. R. R. s4	34
200	do ...b3	34½	300	do ...c	34
30	do	34¼	50	do ...bnw	34
200	do ...b60	34¾	50	do	34½
600	do	34¼	125	do	34¼
300	do ...s10	34¼	50	do ...s30	34
100	do ...b30	34¼	12	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	119
10	do ...s3	34½	25	Continental Bank	105¾

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Ill. Ster. Bds	102	5	La Cros. & M. R.	34½
5,000	Erie Rd. C. Bs. '62	69¾	74	do	34¼
4,000	Terre Haute & Alton 2d mtg. ex int	60	50	do ...s60	33½
			100	do ...c	118¼
35	Penn. Coal Co	86	50	Ill. Cen. Rd ...b60	118¼
50	do	85¾	300	Clev. & P. Rd ...s30	40
300	N. Y. Cen. Rd. p & c	83	400	Reading Railroad	73
50	do ...p & c	83½	300	do ...s4	73
150	do ...opg	83	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	51
710	Erie Railroad ...c	34	50	do ...b3	50
100	do	34¼	150	do ...s30	49½
100	do ...b60	34¾	50	do ...s30	47
200	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. b30	96	50	Gal. & Chic. Rd	91
200	do	96¾			

MONDAY, Aug. 3—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week shows a total entry of foreign merchandise, including the dry goods table in our last paper, of $3,120,424, against $3,518,817 the week ending Aug. 2, 1856. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,678,588, against $896,003 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including half a million by the Vanderbilt, on Saturday, (the particulars of which not yet reported from the Custom-House,) were about $896,406. There was also sent by express to Boston, for shipment by the Cunard steamer of Wednesday last, $200,000. And the Sub-Treasury accumulated during the week $634,432 over the Government disbursements; the balance on Saturday afternoon standing $12,161,617, against $11,527,185 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Bullion from California on Tuesday last amounted to $1,458,048, in addition to which $80,000 was received in Silver from Havana, &c. These various movements, inward and outward, make the apparent difference of only $201,795 against the Bank reserve. And as the Domestic Exchanges—with the exception of Boston, with which settlement was made to the extent of $250,000 through the Sub-Treasury—continue to favor the City, the probability is the statement of this afternoon will show no loss, but a moderate gain, on the $12,956,855 held last Monday. The Banks are stronger in Specie by over two million dollars than at the close of June, while the Sub-Treasury has accumulated through July $1,786,000.

As we are promised the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade for the past month, in the course of a few days, we omit our usual comparison, this morning, by weeks.

The Money Market through the week past ruled easy, particularly for Street loans, returnable on demand. The supply in this way at the close of the week was considerably in excess of the inquiry, and the Brokers carried large balances over Discounts varied but slightly from previous rates if anything a little easier on strictly prime paper. The Foreign Exchanges were also steady, and the trade demand from the Importers rather moderate for the season than otherwise. There is a surplus stock of Foreign Sugars and Coffee at present on the market, and some parcels are being withdrawn for reëxportation. The English Money news by the Europa's mail, received here from Boston on Saturday morning, is deemed significant of an improving state of things in the Bank, and also in the open market for discounts. The Funds had also assumed more steadiness. The London Times of Saturday, 18th of July, says:

Money in the Stock Exchange was more abundant to-day than for a long time past, loans on Government securities being readily obtainable at 5 ℔ cent. In the discount market and at the Bank, however, there was a good demand at the minimum rate of 5½ ℔ cent. Among the circumstances that operated favorably were the continued influx of gold to the Bank, the unbroken splendor of the weather, the rather more confident tone of the advices from Paris, and the announcement from Lord PALMERSTON that the Government do not see anything in the present state of affairs to render it desirable to call out the militia.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 11th of July, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£8,167,099	Decrease	£4,755,698
Other Deposits	10,918,691	Increase	1,260,075
Rest	3,458,659	Increase	47,738

On the other side of the account:

Governm't securities	£10,218,724	Decrease	£107,941
Other securities	16,455,171	Decrease	3,[illegible]
Notes unemployed	5,451,180	Decrease	421,[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,962,210, being an increase of £493,675; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,592,160, showing an increase of £75,904 when compared with the preceding return.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	796	$44,520	4,059	$156,454
Flour, bbls	39,097	276,274	18,918	134,091
Corn Meal, bbls	280	924	235	1,106
Wheat, bushels	220,854	418,067	41,757	69,287
Corn, bushels	10,173	7,920	5,190	6,045
Barley,* kegs	—	—	39	140
Pork, bbls & tcs	744	13,609	309	7,836
Beef, bbls. & tcs	186	2,616	685	13,988
Hams,* lbs	—	—	45,871	5,538
Lard,* lbs	—	—	51,890	7,683
Butter,* lbs	—	—	32,076	4,646
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	26,073	2,880
Total Produce		$762,955		$409,577
Miscellaneous		143,049		1,269,011
Total for the week		$896,003		$1,678,588

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	85¼@	87¾@	83½ ex'd @	83¼
New-York and Erie	35½@	34¾@	33¾@	34
Reading	74¾@	73¾@	74 @	73
Michigan Southern	51 @	54 @	51 @	50
Michigan Southern, on time	47 @	48¾@	47 @	46¾
Rock Island	93¼@	94 @	93 @	95¾
Toledo	58¾@	57¾@	58 @	57¾
Illinois Central	117½@	119 @	117½@	118¾
Illinois Central Bonds	99½@	100 @	99½@	99¼
Pittsburg	41¾@	39 @	40¼@	40¼
Panama	92¼@	94 @	93¾@	96
Milwaukee	55 @	54 @	53 @	51
Pennsylvania Coal	91 @	89 @	85¾@	85¾
Galena	96 @	91½ ex'd @	91 @	90¼

After a strong and well-sustained rise through the first three weeks of the month of July, the market at the close manifested a slight reaction on the general list, and a somewhat marked decline in two or three particular Stocks. The extreme advance in Erie had been from 26 ℔ cent. to 36 ℔ cent., closing 34 ℔ cent. Reading, which rose from 67½ before the dividend to 76 ex-dividend, fell back to 72, sales on Monday at the Second Board, and 71½ on the Street at the very close. Pennsylvania Coal fell to 85½, in consequence of the part payment of the August Dividend, and recovered to 86½ after the reasons for this action were made public. The steadiest advance has been in New-York Central, which from 75¾ on the 1st July, went to 87¾ on the 30th, and after the closing of the books on the 31st sold at 82@83½@83¼ ex dividend. The conflicting views and purposes of the speculators for and against this Stock differ no less than 20 or 25 ℔ cent. It was the intention of the Bears some weeks ago to force it below 70 ℔ cent. dividend on; while the Bulls now think they have the power to make it touch 90 ℔ cent. ex dividend before the reopening of the transfers on 24th inst. The Stock has been heavily oversold, and mostly by strong parties—or parties made strong by their recent success in bearing down the general list—while on the other hand the contest has brought forward some wealthy buyers both here and in Albany and Boston. It is also stated that the low price of this leading and important property has induced the purchase of some considerable parcels for English account. Next to New-York Central, the course of the dealings in Michigan Southern attracts attention. The Bulls obtained the advantage on the reopening of transfers on the 20th ult., and have since steadily maintained it, their position being daily strengthened by the differences which are thrown into their hands by the continued eagerness of the Bears to keep out their sellers' options. These differences average about 4 ℔ cent. a month, and in some instances have amounted to 3@5 ℔ cent. for ten days. Unlike most contests of the sort, the effort to keep the stock down costs dearer than any combination to keep it up, and the very differences paid for a few days' indulgence in making deliveries, and recurring so often as they do, constitute a large profit to the buyers, while their willingness to continue this accommodation deprives the operation of all semblance of a close corner. The cash stock rules at only half price, and there is much in the prospects of railway property generally, and in the particular reforms introduced into the working of this line and its relation to the Michigan Central, to induce present holders to look for a higher range of market value, as these influences are demonstrated in the traffic of the next few months. The rise in Panama during the week was equal to 3½ ℔ cent., with a good demand at the close. Illinois Centrals are steady, bonds and stock. The latter is quoted lower in London by the last mail, but as the Persia had just arrived out with New-York advices to 8th July of a general reaction in our market, an early recovery on the other side may be looked for. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes that there is "more disposition to pick up shares and bonds of good undertakings at the low rates." Some of the Continental letters, received on Saturday, are to the same effect.

There was some inquiry on the Street on Saturday in regard to the rumored money arrangements of the new executive of the Erie Road. We hear nothing, as yet, official on this point from the President or Treasurer. An evening paper intimates that the temporary debt of the Company is to be funded, and that the promised advances to the Long Dock Improvement Company, at the Jersey terminus of the Road, will be provided for at the same time. Such arrangements are, prospectively, no doubt desirable, for although the temporary debt of the Company is being carried by the new Treasurer without embarrassment, there is no good reason why, representing as it does part of the cost and most of the material and fuel of the Road, it should not be funded. These floating obligations, too, have been recently increased by half a million of dollars advanced to the Long Dock Company, and another million has been promised, under the terms of the agreement and lease for this improvement, which must soon be needed for its completion. In funding all these sums nothing will be added to the cost of the Erie Road proper, and nothing to its debt, as by including in the mortgage part of the unsecured Bonds of 1862–71, and receiving them in pay for the new Bonds to the extent of 50 ℔ cent., the negotiation is to be effected at par, and the Long Dock Co. to represent $1,500,000 of the principal. The Erie Railroad property, of every description, including working material and fuel on hand, stood on the last General Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, in a total sum of $36,271,637

Exclusive of discount on Loan, 1875		711,050
which make total cost to 1st January, 1857		$36,982,687
Of which there is unfunded:		
In mortgage of 1868	$3,000,000	
Mortgages 1850–83	10,000,000	
Convertible Loan 1862	3,500,000	
Convertible Loan 1871	4,351,000	
Loan of 1875	$4,000,000	
Reduced by income	1,309,000—2,691,000	
Total present F. debt	$23,542,000	
Original capital	10,000,000	
Income Stock issued	1,000,000	—$34,542,000
Balance		$2,450,687
In temporary debt to be funded	$1,500,000	
Income Stock not yet issued	309,000	
Paid out of earnings 1855–56	641,687	—$2,450,687

Including the new mortgage, three objects, we hear, will be attained:

1. To fund temporary debt Erie Road	$1,500,000
2. To loan the Long Dock Co	1,500,000
3. To reduce by exchange the Loans 1862–71	3,000,000
Proposed new mortgage	$6,000,000

The Ontario Bank Case.

From the Albany Atlas, July 31.

We do not find in the Utica papers anything more than a brief allusion to the rumors concerning the Ontario Bank, but we learn from private sources of information that, as we anticipated in our remarks yesterday, the case was much exaggerated in the New York papers. The principal difficulty is said to consist in advances of money to the Utica and Black River Railroad Co., which cannot now be realized, but which are secured by personal obligations of the Directors, and are supposed to be collectable within a reasonable time. There may be some other cases of doubtful debts.

We do not learn that there is any imputation against the Cashier that he has in any way applied the funds of the bank for his own benefit. The pecuniary credit of the bank will not suffer by anything which has occurred. Such an experienced banker as Mr. JOHNSON, will speedily correct all errors which have been committed, and have everything right again.

The Philadelphia Mint.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The business of the United States Mint in this city, during the month of July, has been as follows:

	Deposits.	Coinage.
Gold	$173,890	$[illegible]
Silver	136,335	428,000
Copper	2,900	21,900
Total	$313,025	$679,515

The coins on hand at the Mint, at present, are as follows:

Gold.		Silver.	
Double Eagles	$12,820 00	Dollars	$98,384 00
Eagles	24,610 00	Half Dollars	160,964 00
Half Eagles	86,265 00	Quarter Dollars	45,943 75
Quarter Eagles	36,138 50	Dimes	167,452 90
Three Dollar pcs	11,781 00	Half Dimes	3,304 95
Dollars	23,740 00	Three Cents	599 73
Bars	2,728 65	Cents	106 36
Total	$278,897 15	Total	$477,857 65
Total amount balance on hand			$756,354 80

The Coal Trade.

From the Miners' Journal of Saturday.

The trade in the aggregate sums up as follows, compared with last year, showing the increase and decrease by the different routes to market:

	1856.	1857.	Gain.	Loss.
Schuylkill R. R.	1,225,511	1,113,515	—	111,996
Schuylkill Canal	555,373	603,267	48,395	—
Lehigh Canal	547,629	398,448	—	149,181
Lehigh Railroad	66,203	250,161	183,958	—
Del. and H. Canal	214,508	171,315	—	43,193
Penn. Coal Co.	241,516	240 2[illegible]	—	1,287
Scranton	12,344	177,119	164,775	—
Total	2,878,863	2,962,054	204,135	306,657

The trade for this week from the above regions is 11,941 tons greater than for the corresponding week last year.

New Orleans Bank and Money Affairs.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 26.

The market this morning was quiet, and scarcely a transaction of note transpired. Money is certainly easier, though there is hardly any relaxation in rates, unless for very high grade names, which are sought after on terms a shade better than could before be obtained.

The weekly statement of the banks, which will be found below, shows an expansion in short loans, and a falling off in specie. The exact changes, as compared with last week, are as follows:

Increase in Short Loans	$537,595
Decrease in Specie	331,706
Decrease in Circulation	95,725
Decrease in Deposits	238,091
Decrease in Exchange	309,774
Decrease in Amount due Distant Banks	117,349
Decrease in Deposits proper	105,743

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. July 25.	Loans. July 18.	Specie. July 25.	Specie. July 18.
Citizens' Bank	4,268,665	4,2[illegible]2,706	2,131,977	1,904,019
Canal Bank	1,097,648	1,075,011	683,[illegible]	857,365
Louisiana	2,428,618	2,400 150	1,324,668	1,402,612
Louisiana State	2,596,673	2,[illegible]	1,692,687	1,6[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	752,821	735,048	198,346	253,839
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,268,436	1,265,764	297,380	329,309
Southern Bank	264,071	241,979	67,638	116,564
Union Bank	1,269,117	1,195,205	340,149	391,808
Bank of J. Robb	648,889	470,312	214,314	238,772
Total	16,764,147	16,226,552	6,962,653	7,294,359
	Increase	537,595	Decrease	331,706

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. July 25.	Circulation. July 18.	Deposits. July 25.	Deposits. July 18.
Citizens' Bank	2,022,609	2,030,290	3,619,657	3,289,799
Canal Bank	1,093,975	1,108,847	653,301	740,081
Louisiana	797,974	774,459	2,162,868	2,369,769
Louisiana State	1,274,770	1,308,6[illegible]	2,074,511	2,064,188
Mech. & Traders'	346,970	364,690	519,145	640,249
Bk. of N. Orleans	716,840	720,[illegible]	838,148	640,991
Southern Bank	192,315	205,818	162,679	130,397
Union Bank	605,805	627,770	990,373	973,171
Bank of J. Robb	206,875	224 225	364,139	407,473
Total	8,460,464	8,556,209	11,198,[illegible]	11,888,977
	Decrease	95,725	Decrease	238,091

BANKS.	Exchange. July 25.	Exchange. July 18.	Due Dist. Banks. July 25.	Due Dist. Banks. July 18.
Citizens' Bank	590,961	606,597	134,846	116 961
Canal Bank	511,252	597,158	165,222	159,194
Louisiana	902,407	971,094	276,129	319,8[illegible]6
Louisiana State	497 036	491,138	24,780	33,047
Mech. & Traders'	70,301	79,097	26,393	38,274
Bk. New-Orleans	130,0[illegible]8	124,341	34,302	19,350
Southern Bank	387,955	370,150		
Union Bank	477,428	58[illegible],231	231,173	279,903
Total	3,521,138	3,730,906	899,170	1,016,519
	Decrease	209,774	Decrease	117,349

There was no alteration in Exchange. Some Sterling was sold at 109⅛@109¼, which are the rates for first-class paper. Francs rule from 5f. 15@5f. 20. New-York 60 days 1¾@2¼ ℔ cent. discount. Sight ⅜@⅛ ℔ cent. premium.

Cincinnati Money Market.

From the Circular of Hewson & Holmes, July 29.

The improved tone of the stock market at the date of our last circular continued during the past week, and sales have been more numerous and on a more liberal scale than for several weeks. Transactions in Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia shares have been from 89 to 90. At the latter rate there are more sellers than buyers; it is, however, generally held firmly at the highest figure, with an occasional straggling lot at 89. In Hamilton and Dayton shares there has been several sales of moment at 67½, but most holders contend for 68. Indianapolis and Cincinnati shares are held at 62, ex-dividend. We are not advised of any sales of this stock during the past week. We note sales of Covington and Lexington at 18. The market is quiet for other fancies. In Bonds, Little Miami 6s are held at 80, with occasional sales at this figure: Covington and Lexington 1st mortgage 6s at 68, and 2d mortgage 7s at 66; Ohio and Mississippi Construction Bonds are firmer, with none pressing on the market. These bonds are regarded as a very tempting investment at even our highest quotations, and are attracting much inquiry from capitalists. The impression that large amounts will soon be thrown upon the market is not without its effect both upon the demand and the price. Monied negotiations are yet generally attended with difficulty. None but first class pass readily at fair rates. Other signatures, unless well backed up with good securities, do not pass muster. New-York exchange is in fair supply at ⅛@¼, premium. New-Orleans ⅛ discount and par.

Sales for the week ending July 29, 1857: Little Miami R. R. Co 6 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, with interest 80; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 90; do 2d Mortgage Bonds 83; Covington and Lexington R. R. Co. 6 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds with interest 68; do. 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage with interest 66; Indianapolis and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds 80; Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds 50 to 55; Hillsborough and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds 50; Covington and Lexington R. R. Co. 10 ℔ cent. Income Bonds 62½; Indiana Central R. R. Co. 10 ℔ cent. Income Bonds 90; Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. Domestic Bonds 37½; Columbus and Xenia R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. Dividend Bonds, due 1866 85; Little Miami R. R. C. Dividend Scrip 80; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton do. inc. int. 115; Indianapolis and Cincinnati do. 70; Cincinnati 6s of 1884 80; Central Ohio R. R. Co. 4th Mortgage Bonds 25; Cincinnati and Chicago R. R. Co. Real Estate Bonds, various, 15 to 25; State of Ohio Township Bonds, various, 40 to 50; do. County Bonds, various, 80 to 90; Little Miami R. R. Co. shares 90; Columbus and Xenia 89; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton 67½ to 68; Indianapolis and Cincinnati 62; Indiana Central 48; Covington and Lexington 18; Marietta and Cincinnati 17½; Hillsborough and Cincinnati 17½; Mad River and Lake Erie 15; Ohio and Mississippi 11½ to 12; Eaton and Hamilton 18; Junction (Ind.) 7½ to 8; Cincinnati and Chicago 2½; Farmers' Bank of Ky., ex dividend 117½; Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. Bank 102.

London Markets.

Per Europa.] LONDON, Friday, July 17, 1857—5 P. M.

We have had a quiet week in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets. SUGAR and COFFEE lower. MONEY—Is in good supply. The Bank of England has lowered its minimum rate of discount to 5½ ℔ cent ℔ annum. CONSOLS leave off 91⅛ for money, 91⅜@91½ for the account. BAR SILVER 5s 2d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. 1d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 78s., South American 76s. 6d. By the overland mail we have advices to the following dates: Hong Kong 24th, Shanghae 15th May, Calcutta 5th June. Exchange at Hong Kong 4s. 11½d. Shanghae 7s. 3d.

COCHINEAL—Of 170 bags at auction about two-thirds found buyers at good rates: Honduras Black 4s 1d @5s. 1d; Silver 3s. 7d.@3s 10d. for ordinary to good; Teneriffe Silver 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d., with ordinary to good Black 3s. 11d.@4s. 3d.

COFFEE—The market is heavy, with little business. 850 casks, 600 barrels and 400 bags Plantation Ceylon were placed at a decline, low middling to middling grayish 73s. 6d.@79s. 6d., middling to good blue 80s.@85s. Of 650 bags Native a few lots only were placed. 202 cases Malabar brought 73s.@80s. 6d. for good to fine ordinary. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st instant, compared with those of the corresponding period last year:

	1856—Imports—1857.	
Chief Ports of Europe ...lbs.	203,800,000	228,700,000
Great Britain	26,200,000	19,200,000
Total	229,000,000	248,300,000
	1856—Stocks—1857.	
Chief Ports of Europe	130 600 000	126,600,000
Great Britain	23 400 000	15,200,000
Total	154,000,000	141,800,000

COCOA is very firm. At auction 54 bags Trinidad sold from 91s.@91s. 6d. for low red; 294 bags Granada at 85s @ 86s. 6d. for fair to good red. Privately several parcels have changed hands at rates establishing an advance of 3s.@4s. on the previous quotations.

HEMP quiet. St. Petersburg Clean worth £34.

CORN—At Monday's market the supply of English Wheat was small, and the continuance of fine weather caused the trade to open with extreme dullness. Though offered at a fall of 2s. on the previous Monday's prices, scarcely any sales were made, but the samples have since been taken at the decline. White American Wheat would be worth about 68s.; Red, 56s.@60s ℔ quarter. American Flour, 27s @31s. ℔ bbl. A good business has been done in Indian Corn at 35s.@36s. for Galatz and Odessa. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 63s. 10d. on 73,303 quarters returned.

COTTON is very firm. 7,000 bales have changed hands. The sales for the week at Liverpool reach 73,000 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted 8 3-16d. ℔ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales were of moderate [illegible]. Olibanum—[illegible] cases [illegible] at [illegible] for middling to fair pale drop. Gum [illegible] were bought in at [illegible]. Jalap—10 bales chiefly sold at 3s. 4d. Castor Oil—[illegible] were mostly taken, middling drops to fair pale, 6½d.@7¾d. Shellac—a good middling button was [illegible] at [illegible] 6d; block, 80s.@90s. 6d.

INDIGO—The periodical sales commenced on the 14th instant, with a declaration of 12,[illegible] chests, and great firmness, in consequence of the advices from India. In the four days, 5,610 chests have passed, 2,764 chests being withdrawn, and 600 bought in, leaving 2,616 sold. There is an animated demand for good qualities of Bengal, and we quote an advance on May sales of 3d.@6d. on mid. to good; Madras chiefly bought in.

IRON—There is a good inquiry for Rails at £7@£7 5s. Bars £7@£7 5s.

WHALEBONE—No transactions.

LINSEED sells on the spot at previous rates but without any improvement in demand; for arrival, the market remains firm at 65s @66s. 6d. for delivered cargoes of Taganrog, and 67s.@67s. 6d. for Odessa. Bombay Seed afloat is inquired for at 68s., and Calcutta at 60s. 6d.@61s. 6d.

LINSEED CAKES continue of fair sale for best descriptions of Foreign. New-York in barrels £10 10s.@£10 15s.; Boston in bags £10 5s.

MOLASSES without change; 80 puncheons good and fine Antigua brought 20s @20s. 6d.

OILS—Linseed dull at £39 10s.@£40. Rape in fair demand at £50 for Brown, Refined £53 10s.@£54. Cocoa Nut: Ceylon £46, Cochin £49@£50. Palm £46. Fish are slow of sale, Sperm £92, Southern £48, Pale Seal £48.

RICE—Has been quiet, and is rather lower. Privately about 15,000 bags Bengal on the spot have changed hands at 11s @12s. for mid. to good white, and 3,000 bags Java at 11s.@12s.

In SALTPETER there has been considerable movement and prices have advanced to 2s. 10,000 bags Bengal on the spot brought 46s. for 3⅛@5 ℔ cent. refr. 42s for 7½ to 8 ℔ cent.; 6.0 tons [illegible] have changed hands at 49s.@49s. 6d. for 3 ℔ cent. [illegible] 600 bags Bengal brought 40s. for 10 ℔ cent. refraction.

SUGAR—The market remains very dull, and we have to notice a further decline of 1s 6d., with extremely few transactions. Of West India the sales amount to 800 hhds.; and of Mauritius, 2,416 bags were chiefly sold, low to low mid. brown 47s @49s. 6d., good middling yellow 54s. 6d.@56s. (12s. 10d. duty.) Privately 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado have been sold at [illegible] Refined flat and 1s. lower.

	1856—Imports—1857.	
Chief Ports of Europe ...lbs.	23,[illegible]	232,500,000
Great Britain	489,000,000	485,000,000
Total	723,800,000	717,500,000
	1856—Stocks—1857.	
Chief Ports of Europe	112,000,000	71,400,000
Great Britain	150,000,000	127,000,000
Total	262,700,000	198,400,000

TEA—Since the receipt of the advices from China to 25th of May, there has been less doing, and common Congou are fully ⅛d. ℔ lb lower, while the better kinds are neglected at ⅛d.@1d. ℔ lb decline.

TIN—The whole of the Banca was sold at Amsterdam at 83¾ fl ℔ 50 kils., or about 148s. ℔ cwt. There are buyers of Straits here at 145s.

TALLOW quiet. Petersburg Y. C., 57s. for all periods.

TURPENTINE—Rough is quoted 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. Spirits dull of sale at 48s. for American.

IN AMERICAN STOCKS the transactions are very trifling. Some United States 6s Bonds have been sold at 106¼ and 104, and those of 1868 at 97¼, ex-dividend. Massachusetts Sterling would fetch 101, with dividend from 1st of April. Maryland, 87¼@88¼. Pennsylvania Inscriptions, 78@75; do. Bonds, 80@81. Mississippi Planters' Bank, 40@45; Union do. 20@25. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st mortgage, 86@88. New-York and Erie, com. 35@36. Illinois Central, 88; do Freeland, 102. Michigan Central, 90@91. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Per Europa.] Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 17, 1857.

COTTON—On Saturday the trade was fair, with sales of 8,000 bales. On Monday the demand was more extensive, resulting in the sale of 13,000 bales, at prices rather better than those ruling on Friday. Tuesday and Wednesday 10,000 bales changed hands, at full prices. Yesterday, in anticipation of the reduction in the rate of interest to 5½ ℔ cent., by the Bank of England, as subsequently announced in the afternoon, the market was very firm, and extreme rates were had for some 10,000 bales. Holders evince no disposition to part with their better samples, unless at prices higher than those now ruling. The market closes firm at an advance of 1-16th on the value of last week. We quote: Middling Orleans 8 3-16d; Mobile, 8⅛d.; Boweds, 8 1-16d. Present estimated stock 549 964 bales, including 483,116 American; against 575,462, including 482,766 American, for corresponding date of last year. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, at firm prices.

TOBACCO has been unusually quiet—there being a conflict between the views of manufacturers and holders, the one claiming a reduction, the other resisting it. Quotations have undergone no change.

BREADSTUFFS—The highly favorable accounts from the Continent of the growing crops, with the continuous decline there in the value of Wheat and Flour, the satisfactory progress of our own crops, under fine weather, with fair receipts of Wheat, have contributed to produce a dull market, particularly for Wheat and Flour, and to render it quite impossible to progress in sales beyond the daily wants of consumers, except by conceding in prices. Indian Corn being in small supply, is freely taken at full prices, as a substitute for Potatoes and Beans. The sales indicate an advance of 6d. on Mixed and Yellow, and 1s. 6d.@2s on White. The Farmers' deliveries, for the week ending 11th inst., were 76,952 Qrs., at 63s 10d., against 70,349 Qrs., at 75s. 5d., for corresponding week of last year.

At to-day's market the business in WHEAT was limited, and low qualities were sold at a decline of 2d., whilst choice, from scarcity, were held firmly at previous rates. FLOUR moved slowly at a decline of 3d.@6d. ℔ bbl. INDIAN CORN was in fair request, at prices favouring the seller. We quote Wheat, 8s. 2d.@9s. 3d.; Mixed and White, 9s 6d @11s. 3d. Flour, Western Canal, 30s.@32s; Ohio, 32s.@34s.@15s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s @32s. Indian Corn, Mixed, 38s. 3d.; Yellow 38s.; White 41s @42s.

BACON—On Tuesday some 7,200 boxes were offered by auction, of which about 200 were sold at irregular prices—say, Cumberland, 40s.@47s. for Southern; 47s.@48s. 6d. for Eastern; Long Rib, 48s @50s; Long Clear, 50s.@53s.; Short Rib, 48s @51s, for Southern; 51s. 6d.@53s. for Eastern; Short Clear, Southern, 50s. 6d. Subsequently there has been more demand, and Tuesday's decline has been measurably recovered on fair medium qualities, which have been sold at an advance of 1s.@2s. Low qualities will only be taken at cheap prices, as a substitute for rough meat; whilst really choice continues to command, in a small way, the full prices of last week. We notice some inquiry from London, where stocks are in small compass, as well as the shipment to New-York of Bacon and Shoulders.

BEEF AND PORK—The increased requisition for troops to India has induced speculation in Beef, under which choice qualities have advanced 5s @10s. Irish Pork continues to supersede American for ship-stores; still there is a fair trade for good at 80s.@85s. 6d; but for ordinary descriptions there is no demand over 85s @87s. 6d.

LARD—Has remained inactive during the entire week. The price is nominally 67s. 6d.

TALLOW—Has not recovered from the depression of last week—at the same time there is no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions. Butchers' Association remains nominally 60s.

In London Petersburg Y. C. is quiet at 57s.@57s. 3d. on the spot, or for next three months.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending July 31, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$182,846	Gunnies	22,158
Iron and Steel	29,633	Sugar and Molasses	64,768
Indigo	67,084	Raw Hides	215,555
Mackerel and other fish	27,368	Coffee	31,850
		Palm Oil	18,122
Castor Oil	20,268	Wool	18,128
Linseed	130,490	Other Articles	237,161
Jute	41,650		
Total			$1,067,094
The value of the Imports in the corresponding week in 1856 was			$710,349
Increase in 1857			$357,535

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 1.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Journal reports prices firm. Sales for the week, 45,000 pieces. COTTON quiet, with small sales at full rates; prices are still tending upwards. WOOL—Sales equal to the receipts. Prices held firm at the advance. Sales for the week, 62,600 lbs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand. Sales, 1,000 bbls. at $6@$6 50 for Common to Extra State. Shipments to Canada, chiefly to Montreal, for the month of July —2,400 bbls. WHEAT, dull. Sales, 4,000 bush., $1 54 for Milwaukee Club; $1 55 for Chicago Spring. CORN unchanged. Sales, 1,500 bush. at 78c.@79c. Lake imports to-day—4,000 bush. Wheat; 17,000 bush. Corn. Canal Exports—3,600 bbls. Flour; 9,000 Wheat.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. Sales 500 bbls. at $6 62@$6 75 for extra Ohio, and $7 50 for double extra Wisconsin. WHEAT dull. Sales 4,000 bushels at $1 45 for Red Ohio. CORN closes quiet. Sales 55,000 bushels at 73½@74c. OATS firm at 58c.@59c. WHISKY 30c. FREIGHTS—10c. for Corn to Troy, and 11½c. to New-York. Lake imports for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day—16,000 bushels Wheat; 100,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats. Canal exports—2,000 bushels Wheat; 55,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 31.

COTTON is firm. Sales to-day, 900 bales. Middling, 14¾c.@15c. Sales of the week, 4,300 bales. Receipts of the week, 600 bales. Stock in New-Orleans, 13,750. Decreased receipts at this port, 349,000; do. at all Southern ports, 581,000. Rio COFFEE, 10½c. @11c.; prime, 11½c. Sales of the week, 500 bags. Stock, including that at Quarantine, 118,000 bags. Mixed CORN, 75c.@80c. MESS PORK, $24; stock, 1[illegible] 500 bbls. Stock of BEEF, 830 bbls. BACON—Shoulders, 11c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.; do. to Havre, 1c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 10 ℔ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 1.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 84½; Reading Railroad, 36½; Morris Canal, 53½; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—Mrs. Low, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boardman, Capt. T. N. Moore, of Boston; Mr. Craig, John T. Sasson, Rev. A. P. Neville Relfe, Maryland; Miss Lawson, Gov. Joseph A. Wright and son, Indiana; J. Barnett, New-York; Mrs. Hewitt, Martin Hewitt, New-York; W. S. Wood, A. Ullman, S. Overman, Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, Virginia; Messrs. Mc-Mahon, Francisco; Sation, Miss Kendall, Mrs. Silas Wood, Mr. Shipp, Mrs. Shipp, Mr. Sterne, C. Uhebach, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Rogers, New-York; Mr. Knox, Mr. Bullet and friends, E. B. Ripley, Miss Williams, and Mrs. Smith, Natchez; David Rankin, Jr., St. Louis; Henry Doolittle, Miss Mary L. Brown, T. O'Brien, Louis Pfeifer, Mr. Medina, Master Medina and Miss Medina, Virginia—total, 51.

In steamship Vanderbilt, for Havre and Southampton—Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt, Alpheus Hyatt, Jr., Thomas Southard, W. D. Southard, D. P. Steward, Mrs. Still and servant, D. José Sola, D. T. D. Elliott, J. P. Jacob and 2 friends, M. North, Mrs. North, 2 children and infant, Antonia Coins and lady, Julio Wirunda, E. Wirunda, Miss [illegible] Wirunda and 2 servants, James J. [illegible], Horton, Hartory, E. Pontone, G. W. Flagg and lady, T. C. [illegible], 2 children and servant, [illegible], Gibson, Miss [illegible], Mallet and lady, Mr. Gros and [illegible] and lady, J. [illegible], John [illegible], T. Trumble, Mayor C. F. Henny, [illegible], Mrs. L. Anstess, 2 Misses Porter, [illegible] Gallar, Mrs. N. Robinson, [illegible], W. J. Talbot, Dr. Brown, lady and infant, [illegible] and lady, W. F. Johnson and lady, [illegible], M. Klimpotter and lady, [illegible], Ingrams, Charles [illegible], Langdon Cheves, lady, 2 daughters and servant, [illegible], Silverman, L. Schield, G. Kandl, Wm. Rice, Joseph D. Levy, C. M. Brueck, T. Terence and lady, [illegible], lady, infant and 2 children, A. Bossard, [illegible], Benedette Bapelle, [illegible], Delri, Miss Pell, Wm. Preschy, [illegible], Wagne, G. Privosky, [illegible], Lambert, [illegible], L. Guarard, L. Francois, M. Pierce, T. Y. Courtrand, P. Aubert, L. Victor, [illegible], ville and lady, M. McBrien, [illegible], Epple, G. Dunne, C. J. Klyne, [illegible] for Wallace, lady and 2 children, [illegible], Charles Shafer, John Mory, Jacob Mory, John Herter, Isaac Jessen, Jacob Wilbery, [illegible], Hamilton, C. W. J. Wetherston, [illegible].

In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In brig T. M. Mayhew, from Bermuda—Mrs. Gillet, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, child and servant, Misses Jane and Rosalie Smith, J. F. Burrows, J. L. Smith, Capt. A. B. Smith, Master W. Oulerbridge, Edward Harvey.

In brig Washington, from Matanzas—Augustine Paz, [illegible], Ramon Marin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.			
Sun rises ... 4 56	Sun sets ... 7 12	Moon sets ... 2 13	
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook ... 8 39	Gov. Island. 9 26	Hell Gate. 11 05	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; E. Sherman, Hichborn, Dalhousie, Walsh, Carver & Chase; R. L. Lane, Coulthard, Liverpool, Thos. Richardson & Co.

Barks J. A. Lee, Button, Marseilles, J. S. Sawyer; E. Crooker, McDonald, Pictou, H. G. Brookman & Co.; Princeton, Seely, Demerara, Smith Tuttle.

Brigs Sabine, Walker, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Hope, Biddle, Wilmington, S. W. Lewis; L. Atwood, Paddock, New-Bedford, [illegible]; [illegible], Malaga, J. B. Sardey; Palestine, [illegible], Phila. R. P. Buck & Co.; Belle, (Br.) [illegible], Layeraft & Co.

Schooners Lady Adams, Davis, [illegible]; A. P. Howe, Tilley, Key West, [illegible]; [illegible], Van Name, Richmond, [illegible]; Jarvis, New-Haven, master; A. Bestings, [illegible], St. John, N. B., [illegible]; Emma, Kenny, Halifax, [illegible]; Alexandria, M. Bedell; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis; G. Davis, Kelly, [illegible]; R. C. Murray, H. Jones, Gunner, Jacksonville, G. A. Parker; W. Jones, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, master; W. M. Brown, Hallock, Providence, L. Henry.

Propellers Westchester, [illegible], Portland, H. B. Cromwell; George Creek, Marley, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Ship Juniata, (of Boston,) Erskine, Antwerp 41 ds., with mdse. and 36 passengers to order.

Ship Island, (Brem.) Haake, Rotterdam 47 ds., with [illegible] and 21 passengers to Udolpho Wolfe. Has experienced light westerly winds with much fog nearly the whole passage.

Ship Omar Pacha, (of Bath,) Terry, Liverpool June 18, with coal to master.

Ship Messenger, [illegible], 9 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Pamphylia, Wilkins, Cardenas July 24, with sugar to Moia & Repleve.

Brig Blossom, (Br.) Roach, Halifax, N. S., 5 ds., with fish to Tremlett & Bros.

Brig Martin Luther, (Brem.) [illegible], (Brazil,) June 13, with coffee to Frou, Schroeder & Co.

Brig Luisa, (Swed.) [illegible], with iron and 60 passengers to [illegible].

Brig Gladiator, (Br.) [illegible], Windsor [illegible] ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.) [illegible], 6 ds., in ballast, with 2 passengers to Smith & Leigh.

Brig Union, (Br.) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Ransom, (Br.) King, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.) Cole, Dorchester 10 ds., with building stone to G. H. King.

Brig Roderic Dhu, (Br.) McNeil, Sydney 11 ds., with coal to Barron Bros.

Schr. Bay State, Clark, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. New-York Packet, Church, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to [illegible], Talbot & Co.

Schr. St. Stephen, Baker, St. Stephens, [illegible], with lumber to De Wolf & Humphrey.

Schr. Leonard, McFadden, Lubec 10 ds., with laths to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Margaret Ann, Dayton, [illegible] for New-Bedford.

Schr. Susan E. Mahon, Windsor, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Gil Blas, Wedmore, [illegible] July 23, with plaster to J. Eneas.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. A. S. Simpson, Chase, Norfolk 3 ds., with new wheat to master.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, Wedmore, [illegible], with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Mary Jane, Baush, Norfolk 4 ds., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Levi Rowe, Thomas, [illegible] 3 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Catharine Beal, [illegible], Lubec, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Lochiel, Marshall, Calais 6 ds., lumber to order.

Schr. A. Osborn, Conklin, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Israel L. Snow, [illegible], Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Chapel, Sawyer, Millbridge [illegible] ds., with lumber.

Schr. Nictous, Coggill, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Monitor, Robert, Elizabethport for Edgartown.

Schr. Melbourne, Hunt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Gloucester.

Schr. Cape Cod, Eldridge, Harwich.

Schr. Josephine, Westbury, Stamford for Albany.

Schr. Yarmouth, Phinney, Boston, with coffee.

Steamer Boston, Bellew, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 22 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

ARRIVED....SUNDAY, Aug. 2.

Bark Herzog George, (Bremen) Hasch, St. Petersburg 65 ds., with iron, &c. to Funch & Meinke.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda July 25, with potatoes, &c., to Smith & Luff.

Brig Washington, (of Harpswell) Marshall, Matanzas July 23, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Daniel Huntley, (Br.) Lawrence, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Rebecca, Weeks, City Point 5 ds., with flour and tobacco to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. George Millard, (of Orleans,) Snow, Jacmel July 12, with logwood and coffee to Kittell & Collins.

Schr. John Price, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Emily Johnson, Tunnell, Baltimore 6 ds., with mdse. to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Capt. John, Davis, Machias 11 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. New-York Packet, for New-York.

Schr. Londonderry, (Br.) Faulkner, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Martha Maria, Small, Salem, with mdse. to E. W. J. Royce.

Schr. J. Tinker, Booth, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Pangenett, Crowell, New-Bedford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emerald, Bacon, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adelaide, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Cerailli, Baker, Boston 4 ds., ballast to E. Crowell.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Verrill, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lion, Hix, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sea Lion, Savage, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. N. Shaler, Snackland, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mayday, Havener, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Catharine, Robbins, Rondout for Boston.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford with mdse. to Jos. Allen. Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., passed ship [illegible] C. Rockland, Cochrane, bound to New-Bedford.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich, with mdse. to E. B. Rockwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, Eldredge, Liverpool; Vanderbilt, Higgins, Southampton and Havre; Hammonia, (Hamb.) Heydtmann, Hamburg; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Nashville, Ewen, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.

Memoranda.

The leak in the ship Gosport, now lying in Norfolk harbor, has increased; another steam pump will have to be sent down. N. B.—The steamship Jamestown, which sails this afternoon for the above port, will take a steam pump down to her assistance.

Disaster.

The schr. New Jersey, (of Philadelphia,) Capt. James Shannon, was blown upon the beach near Eaton's Neck Light, Long Island, at 3 o'clock on the morning of July 30, and became a total wreck.

Spoken, &c.

June 26, lat. 39 26, lon. 15 40, was passed ship Helen M. Cooper, bound E.

June 25, lat. 49 46, lon. 26, bark Cadiz, (Brem.) hence for Bremen.

Foreign Ports.

At [illegible], July [illegible], [illegible] for New-York; [illegible], [illegible], Barbadoes, 6d. 66.